THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Leading Republicans at Indianapolis Interviewed.

All Express Great Satisfaction at the Outlook.

Reason for Confidence in the Result of the Election.

Gen. Harrison Formally Notified of His Nomination.

Republicans on their Prospects.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—The concensus of opinion of the members of the Harrison notification committee is that the republican ticket will be elected. M. M. Estee, who was chairman of Chicago convention, says that since the convention he has traveled in Pennsylvania and New York, and the result of his observations is that Harrison and Morton will carry New York.

Obed. Wheeler of New York, member of the committee, says he has talked with many of the leading politicians of New York city since his return from Chicago, and his conclusion is that New York will go for Harrison. "The issue of protection will be fought squarely out in New York, said he, and there is no doubt but what we will win. Thousands of business men who have heretofore voted the democratic ticket will not support the free trade platform of this year and will vote for Harrison. Mr. Morton's candidacy will help things, too. He is known all over the state as an honest, successful business man, without any of the disagreeable features that so often attach to rich men. He has never been a stock jobber nor railroad wrecker, and he is respected alike by rich and poor. The Irish vote, on which democrats count so strongly in New York city, will disappoint them. Every Irishman who voted for Blaine at the last election will vote for Harrison, and thousands beside. Blaine will stump the state for the ticket. The Irishmen know too much about political economy as administered by England in Ireland to give the English policy any foothold here, and Mr. Blaine will help them to understand the situation."

M. D. Foley, of Nevada, said Morton's nomination would add strength to the ticket. "I have been mainly in New York since the convention, said Mr. Foley, and my opinion is that Mr. Morton's record as a business man will be an important factor in our favor in the campaign. When Morton's bank failed in a panic through the failure of its customers he turned over everything to his creditors. This paid them a certain amount of their claims, and when some years after Mr. Morton made money he paid every cent of his old indebtedness with interest, although he was legally released from all claims. This is business honor that is too often lacking, and Mr. Morton's possession of it will raise him in the opinion of business men throughout the country."

Judge Charles W. Clisbee of Michigan said: "The people who talk about Michigan being a doubtful state simply don't know the facts. Michigan is absolutely safe for the republican ticket. The protection plank alone would carry the state; but a large proportion of the prohibition vote will come to us. There are thousands of old soldiers in the state who have been democrats and voted for Cleveland in 1884. Not one-half of them will do so this time."

Mr. Estee, speaking of the prospects in Indiana, said: "We will carry Indiana certainly. The democrats, while they keep up a bold front, admit, when they speak their real minds, that they have very little show. One of the leading men here, an old-time and well known democrat, told me that he did not think that Cleveland could carry the state against Harrison." Estee will not name the gentleman he referred to, but the inference was drawn that he meant ex-Senator McDonald.

Harrison Formally Notified.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—The notification committee, representing the late republican national convention, to-day officially informed General Harrison of his nomination as the candidate of the republican party for the office of president.

At 10 o'clock this morning the delegates comprising the notification committee met for the purpose of arranging the details of the ceremony and signing the official notice. Hon. M. M. Estee (California), chairman of the republican convention, presided, and Charles C. Clisbee acted as secretary. Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Hon. Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, were placed in nomination for vice-chairman of the committee, but both declined in favor of H. A. Potter of New York, who was unanimously chosen.

The address to General Harrison having been signed by each member of the committee, it placed itself at the disposal of the local committee of arrangements, Hon. J. N. Huston, chairman.

Before adjourning the committee voted to meet at the Murray Hill hotel at 10 o'clock next Saturday morning for the purpose of arranging the programme for the notification of the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

At 1:30 the delegates proceeded in carriages to the house of General Harrison. Russell Harrison and Captain M. G. McLain met the delegates at the door and escorted them through the hall into the parlor, being the center room between the drawing room and library. In the latter room and in the hallways were gathered the friends and neighbors of General Harrison, including many ladies. The members of the committee formed themselves into a semi-circle around the parlor, which was tastefully decorated with cut flowers, conspicuous among the pieces being a beautiful flag of configured geranium blossoms, white [illegible], the whole surmounted by roses, ferns and pansies, resting upright on the piano. Conspicuous above the mantel hung a very antique portrait of "Old Tippecanoe," President William Henry Harrison, while in the hallway rested another portrait of the old warrior.

When the committee had entered the room, at 12 o'clock, General Harrison and his wife came down stairs. Just as Mrs. Harrison reached the last step, she tripped and fell on her knees, but the general gently assisted her to arise and, with admirable composure, the distinguished lady took the general's arm and entered the parlor amidst respectful silence. General Harrison looked pale and careworn, his expression being one of deep seriousness, as he stood facing the committee. Mrs. Harrison on the contrary looked very happy and bright. She was dressed in white India silk, trimmed in gold, with high neck, long sleeves and no ornaments. On her left stood Mrs. J. N. Huston, a beautiful brunette, dressed in black silk and diamond ornaments and beside her stood Mrs. John C. New, also in black silk, with diamonds. Mrs. McKee, General Harrison's daughter, was indisposed and unable to leave her room, and Mrs. Russell Harrison is visiting her father in Omaha.

As the ladies took their positions beside General Harrison, Chairman Estee stepped forward and delivered the address to General Harrison. When he had concluded General Harrison read his reply from manuscript, in a firm, clear voice, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee:—The official notice which you have brought of the nomination conferred upon me by the republican national convention recently in session in Chicago excites emotions of a profound, though somewhat conflicting, character. That after full deliberation, and free consultation, the representatives of the republican party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the convention could be in some measure safely confided to my care is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assume or believe that this choice implies that the convention found in me any preeminent fitness or exceptional fidelity to the principles of the government to which we are mutually pledged. My satisfaction with the result would be altogether spoiled if that result had been reached by any unworthy methods or by the disparagement of more eminent men who divided with me the suffrages of the convention. I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation or pride. The principles of government and the practice in administration upon which the issues are now fortunately so clearly made are so important in their relations to national and individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in this campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens and the gracious favor of God, we will confidently submit our cause to arguments of a free ballot.

"The day you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughts that are not in harmony with the occasion. The republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made a perfect union by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Emancipation are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts.

"As soon as may be possible I shall by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of this nomination, but it is proper to say that I have already examined the platform with some care, and that its declarations, to some of which your chairman has alluded, are in harmony with my views.

"It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to receive you in my home, and to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have conveyed your official message."

Long and hearty applause re-echoed through the house as General Harrison concluded his address, and reaching forth his hand he cordially grasped the extended hand of Chairman Estee, who then presented him with the official copy of his notification. Secretary Clisbee then handed the general an engrossed official copy of the republican platform.

The formalities of the occasion having been concluded, General Harrison instantly became a genial host, while Chairman Estee, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced each gentleman as they passed the ladies.

Convention of Democratic Clubs.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The convention of democratic clubs' second session met this morning at the Academy of Music. Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, temporary chairman, called the convention to order at half-past ten o'clock. The report of the committee on resolutions endorses the St. Louis platform; approves the administration of President Cleveland and his tariff message; expresses joy at the prospect of the early passage of the Mills bill, and points with pride to the record of Allen G. Thurman. The platform was adopted by acclamation amid a perfect storm of cheers.

The committee on permanent organization named John A. Winans of Wisconsin for president of the convention. On taking the chair Winans briefly addressed the convention, returning thanks for the high honor conferred on him and stating that the object of the gathering was to devise ways and means to defeat the enemy of our public institutions.

Congressman Carsney of Michigan, chairman of the committee permanent organization, made the report of the committee and sub committee, and submitted the constitution of the national association of democratic clubs. The plan proposed was for the selection of a president and one vice president from each state and territory, one secretary and one treasurer. The following names were recommended for officers of the association: President, Hon. Chauncey F. Black, Pennsylvania; secretary, Edward B. Whitney, New York; treasurer, Geo. [illegible] Lambert, New Jersey. Recess until 3 p. m.

A Dynamite Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Thos. P. Broderick and J. A. Bowles, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a man named Wilson were arrested on a C., B. & Q. railroad train near Aurora this afternoon. They had dynamite in their possession, and are charged with conspiracy to destroy the railroad company's property. They are in the county jail, each under bonds of $5,000.

It is stated that the Burlington company has had a large force of detectives for some time watching the movements of the strikers. It was discovered that dynamite was used in several unsuccessful attempts to wreck trains in the past month. Officials of the road state to-night that positive information was received to-night that to-day was the day chosen for a grand attack upon the company's property. Officials are reticent regarding their sources of information, but the plot is known to them, and they admit that besides the definite plan to blow up trains upon the tracks by means of dynamite cartridges, that it includes probabilities of an attack upon the depot property and magnificent office buildings here. Officials say that had the danger not been so imminent they would have allowed the conspirators to go on and criminate themselves further, but the plot had reached a stage where it was necessary to take decisive steps to prevent great destruction of property, not to say loss of life.

When the men were arrested to-day one of them took from his pocket a letter and threw it out of the window. The train was stopped and the letter picked up. It is now in the hands of District Attorney Ewing. He refuses to reveal its contents, but General Manager Stone intimated that it gave important information regarding the plot. The men appeared greatly agitated when arraigned in the United States commissioner's office here, and demanded that Chairman Hoge be sent for. When he arrived they recognized him at once, but he claimed not to know them.

Detectives found on the seat in the train when they arrested the three men several sticks of dynamite, and on opening a valise found a number of dynamite cartridges. The men disclaim all knowledge of this property, and say it doesn't belong to them. One of them is very much agitated, while the others are more composed. Neither of the three would tell his place of residence. They have been traveling about on the "Q." system for some weeks past.

District Attorney Ewing arraigned the men under section 52,523, United States revised statutes, which relates to carrying high explosives on passenger trains. It is supposed this charge was brought temporarily until the Burlington officials can perfect their case. Commissioner Hayne held them in $5,000 bonds each for examination on the 13th. Hoge and Vice Grand Master Hannahan, of the Firemen's brotherhood, informed the men that they could do nothing for them to-night and they were sent to jail.

General Manager Stone of the Burlington when interviewed would tell no more than given above, but he believed high officials of the brotherhood are connected with the conspiracy.

"I do not know any of those men," said Chairman Hoge to a reporter. "They may be members of the brotherhood, but I don't remember them. If their case is found worthy of investigation we will help them and get them bail."

On Broderick's person was found a brotherhood membership card declaring him a member of Pottsville division No. 10. Broderick and Wilson had just come on from Creston, Iowa, where they were closely identified with the strikers. Wilson is supposed to be a striking fireman.

COLORADO FIRES.

The Principal Business Portion of El Moro in Ashes.

Losses Heavy and the Insurance Small.

Durango Suffers the Heaviest Loss in Her History.

Incendiaries Destroy Valuable Property at Greeley.

El Moro in Ashes.

TRINIDAD, July 5.—The town of El Moro is laid in ashes. The Daily Citizen this evening says: At half past one to-day a dense column of smoke rising from El Moro revealed the presence of a great fire. By the aid of field glasses the truth was quickly learned that the principal business block of El Moro was on fire. Inquiry by wire was made if help was wanted. The reply was that help could not arrive in time to do much. Nevertheless, the Trinidad hook and ladder company was called out and quickly conveyed to the burning town by a switch engine. As anticipated the boys could do little after their arrival.

The fire originated in a bakery, probably from a slow smouldering combustion. The only water supply of the town is Mr. Kemper's water wagon. The dry pine buildings burned quickly and fiercely. Among the sufferers is Mr. Wilcox, whose immense building is totally destroyed. One hundred and fifty tons of baled hay were burned. Of the immense stock of goods probably three or four wagon loads were saved. Three families occupying the second floor saved their household goods. It looked to the reporter as if $30,000 were lost in this corner. Mrs. Edwards, of the new State hotel saved many things. She had $600 insurance. The building belonged to DeRemer and was not insured. Dan Bragan saved the horses and carriages from his livery barn. The grain and hay were lost. Wade's house, barn and corral are a total loss. Thos. Cook's store and the next office are a total loss. The insurance lately ran out. Mr. Cook had assigned Saturday last for the benefit of his creditors. The only insurance is $600, held by Mrs. Edwards, and that by Mr. McKeagh, covering about one-fourth the value of the buildings.

Fire at Durango.

DENVER, July 5.—A special from Durango says: The Fourth of July was ushered in at Durango with the most serious conflagration in the history of the town. At twenty minutes past two, when most everyone had retired for the night, the people were awakened by the firing of guns and the cry of fire. The fire was first discovered in the grocery store of Mayo & Lengle. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the entire building was a seething mass before the fire company had streams playing on the flames. A brick building stopped the fire, but on the right was a large restaurant building, and next, the large two-story Inter Ocean hotel. Inside of twenty minutes these buildings were a mass of flames, and for a few minutes it looked as though the town was doomed, as the heat was intense and caused the glass in the windows on the opposite side of the street to break. Near the Inter Ocean hotel was a large brick building which delayed the fire until the noble work of the firemen stopped its progress. Inside of forty minutes the work of destruction had been completed, and not a thing was saved in the burnt district. The Inter Ocean hotel was crowded with guests, who succeeded in saving their lives and apparel, the principal losers being Hon. Melvin Edwards and George Stafford, who had a portion of their wardrobe in one of the rooms. The loss is about $20,000; insurance half of that amount.

Incendiary Fires at Greeley.

DENVER, July 5.—A Greeley special to the Times says: Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the stables at the fair grounds. Both the stables and the fences on the west side were consumed. Mr. Wm. McClellan's fine stallion Reinbrant was kept in the stables and was burned. Only a few weeks ago Mr. McClellan refused $3500 for this horse.

About 9 o'clock in the evening an alarm of fire was given which proved to be the old flouring mill known as the Johnson mill, the property of the Colorado Milling and Elevator company. The mill has not been in operation for the past two years, but was still in good condition. Both of the fire companies had gone to the celebration at Boulder, and some little time elapsed before the steamer was put in operation. The loss in both fires was total. The mill was insured for $12,000. The cause is supposed to be incendiary in both cases.

Heavy Storm in the East.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—A furious rain, hail and wind storm passed over Albany at 2.30 p. m. to-day. Three great rain clouds appeared to meet directly over the city. Trees were blown down, yachts were wrecked, awnings ripped down and telephone wires were twisted and crossed. During the storm a circus tent collapsed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—This section of the country was visited by a very severe wind and rain storm this afternoon. Great damage was done to crops and buildings. The Pennsylvania round house at Millstone Junction was blown down. James Barry, Hugh McGarry and John White, three ball players who were taking shelter from the storm, were buried in the ruins and badly injured. A barn on George Plumbley's farm near Middlebush was also blown down. Plumbley is reported killed. A dwelling and other buildings on the farm were wrecked. Terrible damage is reported hereabouts from wind, hail and lightning; also at Middlebush and Millstone.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 5.—During a terrible storm here this afternoon the new incompleted Roman Catholic church was blown down.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 5.—The severest wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightning storm experienced in this city for many years prevailed this afternoon. Bartholomew Reagan and John Armstrong were struck by lightning and killed.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A Times special from Mason City, Iowa, says: A terrible devastating cyclone swept down yesterday upon a number of towns on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and it is impossible at present to estimate the damage done. The extent of territory over which the storm swept was about a hundred miles in length and nearly the same in width. To the farming community the loss is severe. No deaths have yet been reported, but the loss in horses and cattle is enormous.

At Ruthven, two mammoth barns were demolished and a thousand pound hay press was carried several feet and overturned. An agricultural implement house was wrecked. Tripp Bros.' livery stables, the Kirkwood hotel, M. E. church and the dwelling of Thos. Gifth were all leveled to the ground.

At Emmetsburg the Catholic church, railroad depot and a number of residences were destroyed. The farming country between Whitmore and Ruthven is badly devastated. All corn crops have been laid to the ground and other grain totally destroyed.

At Belmont the railroad depot and a number of business houses and residences were blown down.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 5.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed through Cedar Valley yesterday and did damage to grain. It was the fiercest storm known in this section for over ten years.

At Cedar Falls a large canning factory was unroofed, also the opera house and numerous other buildings. Eighteen houses and barns were partially or entirely demolished within seven miles of Cedar Falls.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 5.—The storm in this vicinity did no other damage than to level oats. The loss will probably be 50 per cent of the entire crop.

Another Victim for Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 5.—Robert Flack, of Syracuse, who came here last week to go through the rapids whirlpool, was drowned last evening while trying to navigate his life-boat, "The Phantom," in the whirlpool. Flack thought to advertise himself and his life-boat by the trip. He started from the Maid of the Mist landing, above the old suspension bridge, and in two minutes was battling with the big waves below the cantilever bridge. His boat was overturned twice, but turned right side up again. The third time she went over and stayed bottom up, floating past the Devereaux college grounds, where stood Flack's rival, Percy, and William Stevenson and wife, Flack's sister. Nothing but the keel was visible as the boat rushed into the whirlpool. Here it drifted about in the eddies until it came near the shore, when Percy swam out and brought it to shore. Flack was still strapped in his seat, his face purple with congestion and stone dead. A Syracuse undertaker named McCarthy, who is said to have been backing Flack, took the corpse home to Flack's widow and children.

Importation of Lead.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senator Edmunds presented to the senate to-day the report of the judiciary committee on laws relating to the importation of lead in gold and silver ores. The senate on June 11th adopted a resolution asking the committee to investigate the subject of the importation, free of duty, of lead ore. The committee says that lead ore in its legal and commercial sense is dutiable at 1½ cents a pound. But from examination of papers on the subject referred to the committee, it appears the question involved is the importation of what are known to the treasury department as gold or silver ores. In the case of ores of this character the committee inclines to the opinion that when they contain more than gold or silver in quantity but more of gold and silver in value, the lead is not subject to duty. Prior to the act of 1883 these ores were known as gold or silver ores, and it is to be assumed that congress knew of this commercial interpretation when the law was enacted.

Widespread Storms.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A most total paralysis of the telegraph service west of Chicago indicates apparently that the storm of the past few days, culminating last night, were the most widespread and severe in a number of years. A great network of wire covers the territory stretching to the Rocky mountains, but so few of the hundreds of lines running in all directions were to-day in anything like workable order that business with points west of here was comparatively at a standstill. The rains and winds that began sweeping over the west Saturday had, until last night their effects apparently confined to the territory close to this city. Yesterday the Western Union had virtually remedied the trouble, when last evening storms seem to have broken out with redoubled fury and played havoc over the entire west.

Societies of Christian Endeavor.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The national convention of societies of Christian Endeavor was called to order in Battery D armory to-day by President Van Patten, of Burlington, Vt. The session will continue four days. Fully four thousand delegates and others are present from all parts of the country. Encouraging reports were submitted from nearly all sections. A very favorable report came from the Pacific slope. In the absence of Rev. C. D. Barrows, of San Francisco, J. W. Hedges, of San Diego, spoke for the Golden Gate people. He said the real estate boom of southern California had not interfered at all with the boom for Christian Endeavor, and that the good work was progressing.

The Times Wins the Suit.

LONDON, July 5.—Parnell denies that any of the letters published by the Times in its article on "Parnellism and Crime" are authentic.

When the trial of the suit for libel brought by Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the Times on account of its "Parnellism and Crime" articles was resumed to-day, Reugg, counsel for O'Donnell, announced that all the charges against the Times would be withdrawn except in regard to two instances where O'Donnell has been specifically named in the Times articles. After a brief address by Reugg, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge charged the jury. The charge was strong against O'Donnell. The jury returned a verdict for the Times.

Russia and Bulgaria.

LONDON, July 5.—Official dispatches from St. Petersburg state that Degiers, Russian prime minister, has informed Morier, British ambassador, that after Dec. 17 the Bulgarians may do anything and everything they please, from cutting each other's throats to declaring their country an empire. Russia, Degiers declared, will not move a finger to prevent them from following their own inclinations, and will wash her hands of the whole concern. The ambassador is of the opinion that Russia does not intend to provoke war.

Firemen's Tournament.

DENVER, July 5.—A Boulder special to the Times says: The hook and ladder race yesterday resulted in a victory for the Poudre Valley hooks of Greeley. The hose race was won by the Cheyenne team, through the accident which occurred to Charles Bourey, the Greeley fireman, who fell and broke his leg. The straightaway resulted in a tie between Boulder and Greeley.

Trotter vs. Pacer.

ST. PAUL, July 5.—Johnson, the pacer, and Oliver K., the trotter, raced for a purse of $5000 yesterday. Oliver K. took the lead and held it until the last quarter, when Johnson passed him and went under the wire in 2.15¼ winning the race. Johnson afterward beat the time made by him with Oliver K., making the mile in 2.13, the fastest ever made on the track.

A Fire Calamity.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., July 5.—A disastrous fire broke out here early this morning, raging in the block in which the most valuable business houses in the city are located. The fire continued to spread for two hours and the whole block with the exception of two buildings was destroyed. The principal losses were sustained by W. T. Ellis & Co., $42,000; Frost & Shaffer, $40,000; C. J. Roocy, $22,000; C. Gledden, $60,000. Total loss about $170,000, insurance estimated at $90,000.

General Vilas' Protest.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The repeated protest by Postmaster General Vilas against extension of the civil service rule to employes of the railway mail service has excited considerable interest in Washington, and numerous requests have been made for a copy of the letter. Diligent inquiry fails to establish the existence of any such letter. It is probable that whenever the formal protest of the postmaster general was made it was an oral one, and it may have been made in a cabinet meeting.

A Royal Match Proposed.

LONDON, July 5.—The Standard's correspondent at St. Petersburg says: It is reported a marriage is being arranged between the czarovitch and one of Emperor William's sisters. General Von Pape during his mission here broached the subject to the czar, who gave his entire approval. Prince Bismarck is in favor of such a match, and this is his reason for opposing the Battenburg-Victoria marriage, which would have made impossible a match between Victoria's sister and the czarovitch.

Collapse of a Grand Stand.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—While 300 or 400 people were seated in a grand stand on the grounds of the Yallobusha County, Mississippi, Fair association yesterday the supports gave way without warning and the structure fell to the ground. No one was killed outright, but nearly fifty people were taken from the ruins with broken arms and limbs, bruised bodies and almost every conceivable wound. Some of the wounded, it is thought, cannot live.

Aid for Q Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A special meeting of the New York city division No. 105, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was held on the 3rd inst. It was decided to assess the members of this division $5 per month for three months or more if necessary, and to donate the same to members engaged in the strike on the C. B. & Q. railway.

Iron Works Starting Up.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—To-night Moorehead Brothers, iron manufacturers of Sharpsburg, Pa., signed the Amalgamated scale, making 16 signatures thus far. The Republican Iron Works, Oliver Bros. & Phillips, and two of Carnegie's mills started up to-day.

Sheridan Gaining.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., July 5.—General Sheridan has passed an entirely uneventful day, gaining slowly but steadily in all respects.

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GETTYSBURG'S GLORY.

The Reunion at the Quarter-Centennial a Grand Success.

George William Curtis Delivers a Memorable Oration.

The Vital and Beneficent Significance of the Field.

Other Great Problems to be Solved in Parliamentary Battles.

The Third Day.

GETTYSBURG, July 3.—There was a strange similarity between this day and that of just 25 years ago. Then the armies of Meade and Lee confronted each other. So to-day federals and confederates were once more on the field, and again was one on Seminary Ridge and the other on Cemetery Hill. Nothing unusual occurred to break the monotony until 1 o'clock when union and confederates met once more at almost the same hour at which they had joined in deadly combat 25 years ago.

The monuments which were dedicated to-day were as follows: The 5th New York cavalry, the 68th New York infantry (Garibaldi fighters), 67th New York (First Long Island Volunteers and known as Beecher's regiment), at which Rev. Thomas Beecher of Elmira, N. Y., delivered the oration; Third New York independent battery, with Major General W. S. Rosecrans as orator; Battery B, New York artillery, and 5th New York independent battery.

The signal corps association of the Army of the Potomac held a meeting here to-day. They determined to erect an imposing tablet on Little Round Top, commemorative of the work done by this branch of the army in the battle. They also elected General Jesse Norton president and decided to hold their annual reunions at the time and place where the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic takes place.

General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, was compelled by his official position as chief executive to leave for Atlanta. To an associated press reporter, in answer to the question what was his opinion of the reunion, he said: "This meeting was a great success, and if these reunions of soldiers occurred yearly it would serve to cement the friendly feeling of the blue and gray more closely and to bind the north and south so firmly that there would be no north and no south but a country linked together by bonds of indissoluble friendship."

At 3 o'clock a procession composed of military commands, as yesterday, entered the national cemetery and marched past the rostrum. At the conclusion of the parade General Johnson, of New York, as presiding officer requested Rev. Twitchell, of Hartford, Ct., to open the exercises with prayer. The prayer was listened to with uncovered heads, and when concluding he began the Lord's prayer the crowd joined in.

The poet of the occasion, George Parsons Lathrop, was unable to be present, but part of his poem was read by General Horatio C. King, secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was received by the audience with much applause.

When the orator, George William Curtis, was presented three cheers were called for by General Sharpe, and he was greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of his oration. Following is

CURTIS'S ORATION.

Upon this field consecrated by American valor we meet to consecrate ourselves to American union. In this hallowed ground lie buried, not only brave soldiers of the blue and the gray, but the passions of war, the jealousies of sections, and the bitter root of all our national differences, human slavery. Here long and angry controversies of political dogma, of material interest and of local pride and tradition, came to their decisive struggle. As the fate of Christendom was determined at Tours, that of American independence at Saratoga, and that of modern Europe at Waterloo, the destiny of the American union was decided at Gettysburg. A hundred other famous fields there are of the same American bravery in the same tremendous strife, fields whose proud and terrible tale history and song will never tire of telling. But it is here that the struggle touched its highest point. Here broke the fiery crest of that invading wave of war. From this field the civil contest, through renowned campaigns of courageous endurance, of fearful carnage, and of accumulating heartbreak for northern and southern homes, slowly receded toward its end. This, therefore, is one of the historic fields of the world, and to us Americans no other has an interest so profound. Marathon and Arbela, Worcester and Valmy, even our own Bunker Hill, and Saratoga, and Yorktown, fields of undying fame, have not for us a significance so vital and so beneficent as this field of Gettysburg.

As we see it to-day beneath this summer sun it is a happy valley of golden harvest fields, of stately woods, of teeming orchards, of glistening waters and of cheerful homes. Beyond those airy walls of mountain stretches westward to the Sierras and the Pacific, northward to the lakes, southward to the gulf of Mexico, and eastward to the Atlantic, the continental empire of an industrious and fraternal people. Its great aspects, its characteristic features are all unchanged. Over it beam the benignant heavens, upon its broad and beautiful expanse lies the benediction of peace. From the day when the pioneers first reached it on their western way, or through the gradual development of civilization and its transformation by tranquil industry from a wilderness to a garden, it had been the happy valley that we behold, secluded from the world, until revealed in a sudden blaze of glory, with its heights and slopes and meadows, Seminary Ridge, Culp's Hill and Wolf's Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, the Peach Orchard, and Cemetery Hill, all caught up into immortal remembrance.

In that fierce light this noble landscape rises at once into history and becomes dear to the human heart. Around its life and central interest gather associations of religious significance, as if the divine Providence designated to enrich a spot so fair in itself, so precious in its story, with kindred memories. Like the house of delegates in Williamsburg, where Patrick Henry roused Virginia to resistance, like Faneuil hall in Boston, where Samuel Adams lifted New England to independence, like Carpenter's hall in Philadelphia, where the continental congress assembled, this field is invested with the undying charm of famous words fitly spoken. While yet the echoes of the battle might have seemed to linger in the awed and grieving air, while far beyond the Potomac the hostile armies seemed to lay and the final issue of the war was veiled, stood the calm and patient and devoted man, whose burden was greater than that of any man of his generation, and as great, borne as any solemn responsibility in human history—the man from whom no disappointment, nor calumny, nor defeat, nor calamitous disaster could extort an unkind or ungenerous word of a single foe—the man who said of the southern soldiers when the war began that as their opponents they were American citizens with essentially the same characteristics and powers, exceptional advantages on one side are counterbalanced by exceptional advantages on the other; we must make up our minds that man for man the soldier from the south will be a match for the soldier from the north and vice versa. By a singular fortune, like Washington though both parents a son of Virginia, he shares with Washington the affectionate gratitude of his country. Upon this field he spoke the few simple words which enshrine the significance of the great controversy and which have become a part of this historic scene, to endure with the memory of Gettysburg, and to touch the heart and exalt the hope of every American from the Gulf to the lakes and from ocean to ocean, so long as this valley shall smile with spring and glow with autumn, and day and night, the seed time and harvest shall not fail.

Already he had said with the pathetic yearning of a true American heart while the war was imminent, but had not yet begun: "We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union when again touched as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." To-day his prophetic vision is fulfilled. The murmur of these hosts of peace encamped upon this field of war, this universal voice of friendly greeting and congratulation, these cheers of the gray echoing the cheers of the blue, what are they but the answering music of those chords of memory, the swelling chorus of the union resounding to the better angels of our nature. Therefore be joy in heaven this day as there is in the heart of American union as he looks down upon this field of Gettysburg.

But the occasion has yet another profound interest of association. It was on the 21st and 25th of June, 1788, that the votes of New Hampshire and Virginia decided the adoption of the constitution of the United States. This year, almost this very day, is its centenary, and nowhere in the country could this glorious anniversary be celebrated with such perfect propriety as upon this field where, by the majestic decision of forces from which there is no appeal, the constitution was decreed to be an imperishable bond of national union and liberty. Among all enduring political instruments the constitution was not as Mr. Gladstone's phrase would imply, an inspiration, in the sense of a work struck out at once completely fitted for its purpose. It was not an inspiration but a development. It was the result of actual experiment. It was founded upon the experience of self-governing British colonies, embodying the ancient muniments of English liberty and the traditional distribution of political power. The whole constitutional scheme had been already tested in simple political communities. The distinction of the constitution is the application of this scheme not to another simple political society, but to the creation of one of the most composite political communities ever known, a successful system of composite complex citizenship, which transformed a congress of colonies into a nation of states.

It was as united colonies that on the "mighty day," of which to-morrow is the one hundred and twelfth anniversary, the American people declared their independence of Great Britain. But twelve years after the sentiment of state independence, a condition which strictly speaking, had never existed, as the colonies were united in the crown, had become so jealous that in devising the new constitution much was left obscure. Notwithstanding this opportunity of various interpretation, however, so strong was the feeling that except for the confidence of America in Washington the most sagacious observers of the time doubted if the constitution would have been adopted. Besides the obscurity there were compromises indispensable to its formation, but the scope, the operation, and the consequences of which no human wisdom could forecast. More than all else two things completely eluded anticipation or calculation. One was the sectional development of slavery which compelled the important compromises of the constitution. At that time it seemed to be a passing cloud of controversy, but it was destined to overshadow the land and to burst in an awful tempest of wrath and fire and blood. The other was the sentiment of nationality, as yet uncertain and vague, but which springing from homogeneity of race, language, religion and political tradition, was destined to grow with the marvelous material development of country, with the ease and simplicity of popular government, and with the passion and pride of an English speaking people, until the union would become not so much an ingenious political contrivance as the ark of the covenant, the sacred shrine of the deepest instinct of the American heart.

In all these conditions lay the final causes of the civil war. In one view it was a war of constitutional vindication, in another of constitutional interpretation. But in any view it was an inevitable war, if ever such a phrase may be used. Conflicting convictions, interests, passions, were all so absolute, so complicated, so powerful, so defiant, that however the lover of peace and of the mild sway of reason may deplore the tragedy, it was foredoomed in the nature of man. The issue at stake was ostensibly the nature and vitality of a great political union. But beneath and beyond lay the problem of a social and industrial system inextricably involved by the compromises of the constitution with the national life. It was a war without precedent for the grandeur of its significance, for the vastness of its resources, and for the stern tenacity of its combatants. It was a contest not of regular armies nor of mercenary levies to gratify dynastic ambition or to extend ruthless conquest, but of republican citizens self-organized into military hosts to maintain conflicting principles held with equal sincerity and defended with equal courage. Only American valor could hope successfully to assail American union, and nothing but the same valor could successfully maintain it. Yet even that heroic devotion might not have withstood the fiery onset of an equally resolute political conviction. But when union became identical in the minds of its defenders with human liberty and human welfare, then the stars in their courses, the hopes and prayers of mankind, fought for the union and even if the conflict had lasted a hundred years the final event of the mighty assault upon the union would have been typified in the last, brave, desperate deed upon this field upon this day twenty-five years ago, the steady, stern, magnificent, heroic, hopeless, charge of the gallant Pickett.

But that the glory of this day, and of America, and of human nature, may be full, it is the veterans and survivors of the armies whose tremendous conflict interpreted the constitution, who to-day, here upon the field of battle and upon its twenty-fifth anniversary, clasp friendly hands of sympathy to salute a common victory. This is a spectacle without precedent in history. Not the field of the cloth of gold, or of the gold-lined arms, nor splendid scene of the royal adjustment of conquests, the diplomatic settlement of treaties, or the papal incitement of crusades rivals in moral grandeur and significance this simple pageant. It is not for one who did not bear arms in the strife to attempt to express the emotion which fills the heart of every veteran upon this field at this moment, and which the glowing words of welcome and response that have been already spoken by those whose title to speak is the highest possible, have adequately and eloquently expressed. Nor would you ask of me to repeat to you the details of a battle of which you were the combatants, a battle in which every soldier was a hero, where dauntless courage and sublime resolve contested every step, and where amid the awful scene, as a thousand fond traditions tell, the truest and tenderest and loftiest qualities of American manhood, in life and in death, were equally displayed.

Twenty-five years ago, soldiers of the gray, breaking upon the Rappahannock just a month before this day, your hearts beating high with the joy of many victories, your hopes bent on turning back triumphantly the tide of aggressive war, you eluded the foe, and crossing the Potomac moved swiftly forward into the Cumberland valley, your fires by night flashing against yonder mountains your long stretched lines by day pressing forward until they hovered around this spot, reaching in sudden incursions even across the Susquehanna and meditating in the tranquil heart of a great and prosperous commonwealth, a mighty blow which should shake the capital, dishearten the people and practically decide the issue of the war. The last sun of June sinking behind the western mountains saw your force concentrating yonder to the northwest, perilously near to this little town and tranquilly awaiting the dawn of a day of anticipated victory. Meanwhile, soldiers of the blue, long tried, untiring and undismayed, marching farther to the east and covering the capital, you moved northward on various lines, uncertain of the point where battle would be offered, but pressing steadily under a burning sun, looking for the foe, undisturbed although upon your march your commanding general was changed, still pushing on toward the spot which sheltered hitherto in happy obscurity, was about to be baptized with fire and blood into a fame as wide and lasting as that of Thermopylae, and Blenheim, and Bunker Hill.

The sun of Gettysburg rose on the first of July and saw the army of the gray already advancing in line of battle, the army of the blue still hastening eagerly forward and converging to this point. The glory of midsummer filled this ample scene as if nature had arrayed a fitting scene for a transcendent event. Once more the unquailing lines so long arrayed against each other stood face to face. Once more the inexpressible emotion mingled of yearning memory, of fond affection, of dread foreboding, of high hope, of patriotic enthusiasm, and of stern resolve swept for a moment over thousands of brave hearts, and the next instant the overwhelming storm of battle burst. For three long, proud, immortal days it raged and swayed, crashing from Seminary Hill far round to Wolf's Hill and Culp's Hill, then sweeping back with desperate fury striking the Peach Orchard and dashing with blast and roar upon Little Round Top and Round Top, raging in Devil's Den, the earth trembling, the air quivering, the sky obscured, with shouting charge, and rattling volley, and thundering cannonade piling the ground with mangled and bleeding blue and gray, the old, the young, but always and everywhere the devoted and the brave. Doubtful the battle hung and paused. Then a formidable bolt of war was forged on yonder wooded height and launched with withering blasts and roar of fire against the foe. It was a living bolt and sped as if resistless. It reached and touched the flaming line of the embattled blue. It pierced the line. For one brief moment in the sharp agony of mortal strife it held its own. It was the supreme moment of the peril of the union. It was the heroic crisis of the war. But the fiery force was spent. In one last, wild, tumultuous struggle brave men dashed headlong against men as brave, and the next moment that awful bolt of daring courage was melted in the fervent heat of an equal valor, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

The rising sun of the 4th of July, 1863, looked upon a sad and unwonted scene, a desolated battle field, upon which the combatants upon either side had been American citizens, yet those combatants could they have seen aright would have hailed that day as more glorious than ever before. For as the children of Israel beheld Moses descending amid the clouds and thunder of the sacred mount bearing the divinely illuminated law, so from that smoking and blood-drenched field on which all hope of future union might seem to have perished utterly, they would have seen a more perfect union rising, with the constitution at last immutably interpreted, and they would have heard, before they were uttered by human lips, the words of which Gettysburg is the immortal pledge to mankind, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The sun that set on Gettysburg had not seen, indeed, the end of the war. The army that withdrew from the field maintained from that day a war of defence, but with a skill, a courage, and a persistence, which, although they could not summon on either side braver men than fought at Gettysburg, or larger armies to the field, demanded still greater sacrifice. The actual issue was long delayed. But not one army alone determined the result, it was the co-operation of the east and the west which at length prevailed. Here at Gettysburg Meade and his illustrious lieutenants had written their names in our history. With other fields the famous captains of the last great chief of the war have identified their renown: Sherman, who has outlived all foes and claims every true heart of American his friend; the silent, noble, generous Thomas; Sheridan, our romantic Murat, our chivalric Rupert, whose laurels will crown with unfading lustre the memory of the bravest of the brave; and a great multitude of gallant officers worthy to rank with these and to lead men as dauntless as the men they fought. But by a happy providence it was decreed that the leader of all these leaders and of the united armies should be a patriot with whom, at the head of a million of victorious soldiers, American liberty was as secure as it was with Washington, whose magnanimity was worthy of his country, who, dying, knew no section and no foe, and by whose bier, forecasting the happy day that we behold, walked, mourning and honoring, the lieutenants of Lee, his old foemen in the field. Might a people not justly consider itself the favorite of heaven which, led by Washington to independence, then torn by angry domestic strife, should find itself brought to perfect and enduring peace, with malice toward none, with charity for all, by the patriotism of Lincoln and the magnanimity of Grant!

Fellow Americans, in telling any part of the story of America we seem to boast. The simple statement of the truth sounds like a fairy tale. Yet could the citizen of any country exalt his land with more reason than we? What other civilized state stretches from ocean to ocean with such unchallenged continental dominion, with such a varied realm of natural grandeur and beauty, with so vast a population, so free, so intelligent, so industrious, so contented? In older countries, in the soft air of the storied past, amid accumulated riches of art and literature, and long and romantic legend, the finest flower of civilization may seem to bloom. But if civilization mean human welfare, the happiness of the individual man, a fairer opportunity, a nobler idea, a more equally diffused well-being, then this very year, America, whose true significance is fair play for all men, is the century plant of civilization, covered with the opening blossoms of a greater general welfare than history records.

Even the civil war has but quickened and deepened our prosperous activities. Like spring-touched mountains of snow melting quickly into the earth, moistening and fructifying the seed eager for the harvest, so those mighty armies of the blue and the gray marshaled for the warfare of a generation, if such had been decreed, swiftly and noiselessly disappeared, and all that military energy and discipline and skill, streaming into a thousand industries are as beneficent in peace as they were terrible in war. What prouder spectacle is there for America, what vision could more worthily stimulate devout gratitude in every American heart, than that of the states south of the Potomac which, after the fierce and wasting stress of four years of war upon their soil, after the total overthrow of their ancient industrial system, the destruction of their wealth, the complete paralysis of their business energies, are rising together like a brood of Titans, and under the inspiration of liberty, peace and assured union, are renewing the wonderful tale of the earlier years of the century, the progress and development of the great west? The power and resource of those states in war seem to have revealed to them their unsuspected skill and force in peace. The vigor, the tenacity, the ability, that contested victory upon this field for those three famous days are now working the greater miracles of industrial enterprise. Never before was the sword beaten into so vast a plough share nor the spear into so prodigious a pruning hook.

The world's imperial deposit of iron has lain dormant for ages between the coal and the limestone of Alabama, but only now has it proved more precious than a gold mine. From the war-desolated wilderness cities have suddenly sprung, humming with workshops and a hundred trades, and startled Pennsylvania hears and wonders while Alabama and Georgia smile in rivalry, and the flaring furnaces of Tennessee challenge the ancient fires of the Lehigh and the Alleghanies. South Carolina nearly doubles her manufactured products in seven years, and this year they will nearly equal in value all the crops of the state, including rice and cotton. In seven years the assessed valuation of property in the twelve old southern states has advanced nearly one-third, while the rate of taxation is diminished. Thousands of new industries, mining, manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural, arise as in a newly discovered or lately settled land. To facilitate every enterprise, railroads, thoroughly appointed, penetrate the remotest valleys. The water courses are richly burdened with a freight hitherto unknown, and with new industries greater skill satisfies more various demands, opens wider commercial connections and more intimate social relations, and establishes a higher and more opulent civilization. In all this glittering panorama the happiest incident is due directly to the war. It is the blending of the capital, the people, the energy, the experience the skill and conviction, of other states with those of the southern states, which has produced this great result. Before the war this was impossible. Ever deepening doubt and angrier divergence had consumed the heart of union and only its form remained. This universal confidence and co-operation, therefore, are in the truest sense the fruits of union. But fairer than all these, as this smile of prosperity broadens over the awakening states, is the fact that labor itself becomes free, and slaves are transformed to citizens. Free labor produces the great southern staples as amply as before, and is welcomed to the new industries. It pays taxes on property of its own valued at nearly a hundred millions of dollars, while for the children of former slaves there are nearly twenty thousand schools of every degree with an enrollment of more than a million of pupils, and everywhere a demand for education and a public disposition to gratify it hitherto unprecedented. This new birth of freedom is the noblest aspect of the spectacle. The splendor of material progress may easily delude and betray with its fond and flattering caress. But it is not in such details alone that the promise of any people is to be discerned. It is not great mines only, and factories and farms, that make great nations. The patriot looks to see churches and schools, and libraries, he studies the decreasing records of crime, he marks the growing respect for common rights, the evidences of public spirit the moral qualities, the progressive political tendencies, and higher standards of life among a people, before he counts the spindles and the cotton bales, if he would cast aright their horoscope and foretell their future. The appearance of such signs under complicated and unprecedented conditions, conditions which no other states in history ever knew, he sees with hope and pride amid this vast industrial revival. The full fruition, indeed, is not yet. But if some impatient observer, eager that the surely ripening harvest shall be reaped before its golden prime, exclaims angrily that nothing has been done because so much remains to do, let his answer be that of the wise general to his young lieutenant who burned for victory and thought the troops too slow: "'Tis an awfully rough road, my boy, give them time, give them time!"

Not easily nor rapidly can the passions sprung from bitter local differences, and cherished and strengthened for a generation, disappear. Often in hot and reckless protestations those dying emotions will break forth like the distant muttering thunder of a retiring storm. But the central fact is bright as a fixed star. The line across the union drawn by the flaming sword of hostile social and industrial institutions, and irreconcilable theories of the nature and powers of the government itself, this latent revolution and nascent civil war, have disappeared for ever. At the end of a hundred years the union is the sacred seamless garment of equal rights, of harmonious institutions, of accordant views of the government, in which sixty millions of people in thirty-eight states are invincibly arrayed.

The great question is settled. Other questions, indeed, remain which will sternly try our patriotism and our wisdom. But they will be appealed to the ordeal of battle no longer. They will be settled in those peaceful, popular and parliamentary contentions which befit a patriotic and intelligent republican people. I do not mean only that party politics and measures will be so discussed. I mean that great fundamental questions like slavery in the last generation, questions of immigration, of citizenship, of administrative reform, of the suffrage, questions of a local bearing and interest, but of national import and consequence, can be, and henceforth will be, discussed everywhere in the union. Let me mention as illustrations two of these questions, which are in the highest sense questions of the country and not of party.

The dazzling statistics to which I have alluded, outstrip all precedent, but they are not limited to one part of the country. While new Ohios and Pennsylvanias arise in the south, larger, more fertile, more marvelous New Englands appear beyond the Mississippi. The old poets described teeming Sicily as the granary of the world, and it was so for the world they knew. But now for that old world and the boundless new world that we know combined, nothing less than our mighty Northwest can be the granary. Eighty years ago Lewis and Clark toiled through the western wilderness from the mouth of the Missouri to the great falls in thirteen months. Now that wilderness is transformed into farms. Distance and time are conquered by endless railroads, the channels of ceaseless torrents of trade and intercourse, pouring through an imperial realm of fabulous fertility. The spectacle amazes and fascinates the world. The fables of El Dorado are told once more, and the new Atlantis seems risen from the sea. That this land of boundless opportunities is also the home of universal freedom, and that the blessing is to be enjoyed by every comer, begets in every land a hunger for America, and the annals of American immigration almost recall the migrations of ancient races.

The first settlement of the country two centuries and a half ago, was made in general by tried and worthy pioneers. New England proudly quotes the words of the old Puritan divine, William Stoughton: "God sifted a whole nation that he might send grain over into the wilderness," and the great commonwealth in which we are now assembled, with equal pride, venerates its founder who won his domain by the arts of peace and not of war. But, after the settlement of the country, the current of immigration almost stopped until recent years. Its flood is now greater than ever, but it no longer pours sifted grain upon this continent, but grain mixed with noxious weeds and brambles. Our population is already more heterogeneous than that of any other country. To-morrow is the Fourth of July. It is our national festival. Yet half the population of our greatest city, and vast numbers of the people elsewhere, will have no knowledge of the sublime significance of the day, no kindling pride, no answering enthusiasm, as the stars and stripes greet the auspicious morning. This is a fact of profound significance. Only the magic power of the lotus could dull the longing of the Greek heart for Greece. The soul of the German thrills everywhere to the music of his fatherland. The Irishman is still the exile of Erin. The wandering Savoyard hears in his dreams the *ranz des vaches* among his native mountains. The Scotchman, whose land is merged in a mighty empire, is still true to Scotland, and wherever he wanders bears in his yearning memory every Scottish legend, song, and hero. Patriotism feeds upon local traditions, historic events, and the memories of famous men. But a miscellaneous multitude, sprung of many nations, without a common heart to vibrate instinctively to common memories and associations, would lack that supreme patriotism which is the moral defense of a nation.

Let us beware, then, how we recklessly water our life-blood. Webster said at Bunker Hill, just as the vast immigration was beginning, "we are placed at the head of representative and popular governments." We shall be recreant to the duty of that leadership if we permit the fundamental conditions of national repose, of the security of personal rights, of good laws, and of their administration, to be imperiled by the ignorant, lawless, idle, and dangerous overflow of all other countries. We are the occupants and guardians of this country, and with a kindly heart and hospitable hand toward all the world, we must prescribe the conditions upon which the world shall come here. If America is to remain the head of free governments and the hope of liberty in the world, our first duty is to remember that constitutional liberty has its own laws and conditions, and that only by respecting and enforcing them can liberty for ourselves and for all men be preserved.

Akin to this is the problem of the suffrage. Subject to the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government, and of no discrimination against race or color, the regulation of the suffrage is wisely left to the states. But the action of every state upon subjects of a common interest necessarily affects the union. The suffrage is the mainspring, the heart of our common life, and whatever affects it injuriously touches the national sensorium and the whole country thrills. No community politically founded upon the legal equality of the suffrage can habitually disregard that equality without moral deterioration, growing indifference to the authority of law, and destruction of the democratic-republican principle. If ignorance and semi-barbarous dominance be fatal to civilized communities, not less so is constant and deliberate defiance of law. In a national union of states where fair elections are assumed, systematic fraud or violence or suppression of votes, in the event of a closely contested poll, would inevitably destroy the conviction that the apparent result represented the actual will of the legal voters, and that result would be challenged amid violent disorder. It is not enough that a national election be fair, it must be the national conviction that it is fair.

No honest man should delude himself with the theory that this is a local question. In New York there is a very large class of ignorant un-American voters, who barely speak our language, who have no knowledge or practice of free popular institutions, and who are alien in tradition, sympathy and spirit. It is a class of no single nationality, but is gathered from all other lands. It is large enough to control the state, and as the electoral vote of New York is very important, it might easily decide a national election. But whatever its ignorance or degradation, this is a class of legal voters. They have been enfranchised by the law upon which rest all our rights, and if by fraud or force, or by any illicit method, this class of voters should be deprived of their legal right, it would not be a New York question alone. Virginia, Mississippi, Maine, Minnesota would be equally concerned. The national peace would be imperiled until that deprivation ceased, and either the right to vote were legally annulled or freely exercised. There be a national question, a question, which vitally interests every American citizen from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, a question which, while Americans are Americans, will not be set aside but must be honorably entertained and patriotically adjusted, it is the question of a free legal ballot.

The practical remedy for its coercion or its repression, indeed, is local not national. The citizens of this magnificent commonwealth cannot reach across the Potomac and impose their will respecting the suffrage upon the mother of states, nor can the states of New England dictate legislation to the states of the northwest. But the Virginian knows that the Pennsylvanian is vitally interested in his action. Iowa and Wisconsin know that Maine and Rhode Island have a common stake in such local laws, and as Washington and Pinckney, Jefferson and Madison and Martin took counsel with Alexander Hamilton and B. Franklin and Rufus King and Roger Sherman, bent upon a common purpose but with due regard to every local condition, so will their sons confer, fraternally forbearing, until the great problem of the suffrage and all other problems are solved. This is the auspicious result which would appear everywhere in the country adjusting the bitterest differences if the spirit of this day and of this field should become the spirit of our politics, and then, by the grace of God, as the essential reason of sectionalism disappeared with the war, its disappearance, in fact, in feeling, and in political action, would be the crowning glory of Gettysburg.

Fellow citizens, so far as lies in us, shall not such be the spirit of our political contentions? Can we wrest from the range of this hour any blessing so priceless as the common resolution that we shall not have come to this consecrated spot only to declare our joy and gratitude, nor only to cherish proud and tender memories, but also to pledge ourselves to union in its sublimest significance? Here at last is its sacred secret revealed. It lies in the patriotic instinct which has brought to this field the army of Northern Virginia and the army of the Potomac. It lies in the manly emotion with which the generous soldier sees only the sincerity and the courage of his ancient foe, and scorns suspicion of a lingering enmity. It lies in the perfect freedom of speech and perfect fraternity of spirit which now for three days have glowed in these hearts and echoed in this enchanted air. These are the forces that assure the future of our beloved country. May they go before us on our mighty march, a pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night. Happy for us, happy for mankind, if we and our children shall comprehend that they are the fundamental conditions of the life of the republic. Then, long hereafter, when in a country whose vast population covering the continent with a glory of civilization which the imagination cannot forecast, the completed century of the great battle shall be celebrated, the generation which shall gather here in our places will rise up and call us blessed. Then, indeed, the fleeting range of this hour will have yielded its most precious benediction; and in the field of Gettysburg, as we now behold it, the blue and the gray blending in happy harmony, like the mingling hues of the summer landscape, we may see the radiant symbol of the triumphant America of our pride, our hope and our joy.

To-night a banquet was served at the Springs hotel. No exercises are scheduled for to-morrow, and the day will probably be quiet as far as the army of the Potomac is concerned. At a business meeting of the department held in the cemetery to-day, it was decided to hold next summer's encampment at this place, the time to be determined at the winter session.

The Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad will hereafter run two dining cars between Denver and Fort Worth.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Harrison Addresses a Party of Admiring Veterans.

Iron Workers Encouraged by a Break of the Masters.

A Number of Large Firms Sign the New Scale.

Sheridan Starts on His Sea Voyage to Nonquitt.

Pilgrims to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—A delegation representing the Marquette club of Chicago called on General Harrison this afternoon and presented resolutions congratulating him on securing the nomination, and pledging their honest efforts to elect him as president of the United States.

In the evening a body of veteran soldiers of the union, not representing any particular organization, called at the general's residence to pay their respects. In reply to the address of their spokesman General Harrison spoke briefly, thanking them and saying there is no class whose confidence and respect he more highly prizes than that of the old soldiers. "The fires in which our friendship was united and welded," said he, "were too hot for the bond ever to be broken. No army was ever assembled in the world's history that gathered from higher impulses than the army of the union. We went not as partisans but as patriots into this strife which involved the national life. It was as great in its muster out as in the brilliant work which had been done in the field. When the war was over the soldier was not left at the tavern. Every man had in some humble place a chair by some fireside, where he was loved and towards which his heart went forward with a quick step, and so this great army that had rallied for the defense and preservation of the country was disbanded without tumult or riot or any public disturbance. It had covered the country with the mantle of its protection when it needed it, as the snows of spring cover the early vegetation, and when the warm sun of peace shone upon it it disappeared as the snow sunk into the earth to refresh and vivify the summer's growth. They found their homes; they carried their brawn and intellect into all pursuits of peace to stimulate and lift them up, they added their great impulse to that great wave of prosperity which has swept over our country ever since [applause], but in nothing was this war greater than in that we led a race into freedom and brought those whom we had conquered in the struggle into the full enjoyment of restored citizenship, and shared again with them the responsibilities and duties of the restored government." [Applause.]

The Iron Workers' Strike

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Both the iron masters and their men presented a firm front this morning, and each side said that when the day turns went off this evening at the mills in the west but twelve operated by non-union men would close down for an indefinite period. A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, reports the mills in the Mahoning valley preparing for a protracted suspension. Notwithstanding discouraging news received by the mill men they do not seem to be worried. Almost all who were spoken to believe the suspension will not continue longer than two or three weeks. A shut down is always necessary at this time of the year for repairs and stock taking. The manufacturers, they claim, have used the same arguments for years, and always opposed the Amalgamated association as vigorously as at present. Since the strike of 1882 the scale has been signed in conference with one exception, and that was in 1885, when a strike was declared. One by one the firms signed the scale that year and the strike was over and the mills were all in operation within a month. On the other hand the manufacturers assert that their mills are in good repair and they could run all summer, but they will not pay more than $5 per ton for puddling. The manufacturers say they expect a few to sign the scale, but claim that they will be small concerns and that their signing will not affect the situation.

At noon amalgamated officials received information that the scale had been signed by the Apollo Iron and Steel company of Apollo, Pa. This makes three firms that signed so far, the other two being the Akron Iron company, of Akron, Ohio, and the Laughlin and Junction Steel company, at Mingo, Ohio. The three mills employ about 1,400 men. This afternoon word was received at the Amalgamated association headquarters that the Cleveland Hardware company, of Cleveland, Ohio, had signed the scale.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The old scale of the Amalgamated association expired this evening, and as no agreement has been reached the mills closed down. President Keating said this evening that no further conference would be sought by the manufacturers. Other manufacturers talked in the same strain. It is said the firms who have signed the scale are to be expected to ship their products to the Pittsburg market. A manufacturer stated that if the lockout continued for three weeks this would be the case, as there is but little stock ahead by the Pittsburg firms. Intense interest is manifested by business men throughout the country about the big lockout.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the largest firm in the city, signed the scale to-night, and their four mills will continue in operation. The Amalgamated people are jubilant over the break, which is a most important one. The firm employs over 3,000 men, and is one of the largest in the country. D. B. Oliver in an interview to-night stated that they were forced to sign the scale on account of contracts that had to be filled. He absented himself from the final conference because he did not want to make any promises he could not keep. It is probable the firm will be expelled from the manufacturers' association. The strikers claim that several other firms will sign the scale next week, and that among the number will be Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

Signing the Scale.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Two more signatures to the Amalgamated scale were reported this morning. They were the Laughlin Iron company of Leechburg, Pa., and the Findlay Iron company of Findlay, Ohio. This news was the occasion of considerable rejoicing about workingmen's headquarters. Manufacturers claim the action of these firms was discounted before the lock-out began. The shut-down does not affect every workman in and around the mills, as has been reported. Many of these departments that are not governed by the Amalgamated association scale will continue in operation. Jones & Laughlin, for example, employ 4,000 men at the American Iron works, but only 2000 of them are affected. The others are employed in machine shops and other departments of the mill. They will continue work as long as they have iron, and if trade will warrant an effort will be made to purchase material in the east.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—This evening Superintendent Walker, representing Carnegie, Phipps & Co., signed the scale for all their mills except the Homestead steel works. Carnegie's mills are now closed, but operations will be resumed on Tuesday. The Republic Iron Co. of this city also placed their signature to the scale to-night and will start up the latter part of the week.

Dedications at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, June 30.—Wisconsin dedicated her seven monuments to-day on the Gettysburg battle field. The exercises were held at Reynolds Grove, and within a few feet of where that general was killed during the first day's engagement. When Captain Levi Long, president of the commission, called the gathering to order and transferred the monuments to the representative of the governor of Wisconsin, the level space before the stand was crowded with veterans of Wisconsin regiments. Governor Rusk was not present, and the state treasurer, Col. H. B. Harshaw, accepted the monuments on behalf of the state. United States Senator Spooner then delivered an eloquent oration.

The monuments were formally presented to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial association by General Lucius Fairchild. General Fairchild spoke with great feeling, and many of the veterans were moved to tears. Governor Beaver, ex-officio president of the Memorial association, received the memorials in the name of the association, promising to guard and protect them. This closed the formal dedicatory exercises, but a number of speeches were afterwards made by prominent Wisconsin men. The seven Wisconsin monuments are splendid structures and are those of the Third, Fifth, Second, Seventh, Sixth, Twenty sixth, and Company G, First regiment sharpshooters. General Longstreet, of the confederate army, was in attendance at the Wisconsin dedication this morning; and Colonel Berdan, of the famous sharpshooters, was also present. The weather was splendid.

Sheridan at Sea.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—General Sheridan was removed from his house to the Swatara about 11 o'clock this morning. The Swatara sailed at 1:15 p. m. General Sheridan was safely aboard about noon. His transfer from his home to the vessel occupied an hour. It was accomplished without the slightest obstacle or delay. The general rested well last night before the removal excellently, and when the vessel steamed slowly away was in at least as good condition as before leaving home.

A small crowd had gathered in front of the house to catch a glimpse of the sick man when the Red Cross ambulance drove up at the door. A few minutes later General Sheridan was placed on a low cot, with handles on either side, like a stretcher, and brought down stairs from his bedroom in the second story by five of his orderlies and placed in the ambulance. Doctors O'Reilly and Matthews and his brother, Col. Sheridan, entered the ambulance and accompanied him to the vessel. Mrs. Sheridan, with Colonel Kellogg, Mrs. Lydecker and the two nurses, entered carriages and followed the ambulance. The general was placed in the ambulance on the cot feet foremost. On the way down the general conversed freely with his attendants. He frequently asked the condition of the weather and the prospects of its changing; how far it was to the navy yard, and how soon they would leave after arriving there. He appeared to be cheerful and did not seem to be fatigued from the ride. When the ambulance arrived at the dock six sailors lifted the cot out of the ambulance and carried it over the starboard side of the vessel. The general was then carried into the captain's cabin, which is situated on the spar deck, and put in his swinging cot.

At one o'clock Captain McGowan took the brig and gave the necessary orders for getting under way, and at 1:15 o'clock, as the tide was at its highest point, the hawsers were cast loose and the ship swung out of her dock amid a waving of hats from the captain and Doctors O'Reilly and Matthews, who stood on the dock. The ship was assisted out into the Potomac by the yard tug Rescue, when she was cast loose and proceeded slowly down the river on her way to Nonquitt.

The Gettysburg Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, July 2.—The second day of the reunion opened clear and beautiful. No cloud menaced the enjoyment of the visitors, and the terrible battle of twenty-five years ago was on the lips of every one. Trains with thousands of passengers rolled into the town, and the great crowd increased until the place was filled fuller than at any time since the memorable days of '63. At 10 o'clock the five regiments of Green's brigade, the 78th, the 102nd, 60th, 137th and 149th New York, dedicated their monuments on Culp's Hill, and immediately afterwards a reunion of the brigade was held. Major General Henry W. Slocum, who commanded the right of the federal line during the battle, and Brigadier General George S. Green, the brigade commander, made addresses.

At the same hour Sickle's Excelsior brigade, made up of the 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d and 74th New York regiments, met at the side of the brigade monument and held dedicatory exercises. Owing to some unexplainable trouble the monument, the position of which is near the peach orchard, is not finished, and the foundation is the only thing in place. General Sickles was to have unveiled the monument, but this was dispensed with. Dr. Buckley, former chaplain of the 71st regiment made prayer. Dr. Twitchell delivered the oration and Dr. Buckley read an original poem entitled "Excelsior." Appropriate musical selections interspersed the exercises.

At half-past nine o'clock the members of the Irish brigade, composed of the 63rd, 69th and 88th New York infantry, marched to the Catholic church where a requiem mass for those who fell in battle was celebrated by Fathers Suillet and Carby. It was the latter who just before the brigade went into battle on the afternoon of the second, blessed and absolved the kneeling brigade on the battle field in the presence of General Hancock and others and in view of both armies. After the mass to-day the brigade proceeded to the Monument near the "Brick of the Devil's Den," where exercises of dedication were held. General Robert Nugent and Dennis F. Burke made addresses, and Mrs. Rice Knox and other ladies led the singing. This afternoon a business meeting of the society of the army of the Potomac was held. At 4:30 the regular reunion exercises took place at the rostrum in the National cemetery.

In addition to other memorials there were dedicated the monuments of the following regiments: Battery D, First New York artillery; Second New York (Anderson Zouaves); 44th New York, 148th New York, Fourth New York, Independent battery 86th New York, 68th Pennsylvania (Scott Legion), 9th Pennsylvania, 145th New York, 140th Pennsylvania, 41st New York infantry, 105th Pennsylvania, 62nd Pennsylvania, 52nd New York, 40th New York, 150th New York battery and 90th New York cavalry.

At 2 o'clock the corner stone of the "Memorial church of the Prince of Peace" was formally laid in the presence of thousands of people. The question of the erection of this edifice has been agitated for a number of years, and one of the former Episcopal rectors collected a quantity of stones inscribed with either the names of the donators or that of some comrade or friend who had fallen in the rebellion. These will be placed inside the church tower. Bishop Howe, of the central diocese of the Episcopal church, laid the corner stone.

Blue and the Gray.

GETTYSBURG, July 2.—At 3 o'clock the society of the Army of the Potomac had its annual meeting and elected General Joshua Chamberlain president for the ensuing year. At half-past four the procession moved to the rostrum in the National cemetery, where exercises of the reunion between the blue and gray took place. General Sickles was introduced by the presiding officer. He spoke as follows:

This assemblage marks an epoch. You are the survivors of two great armies. You and your comrades fought here the decisive battle of a long, terrible civil war. Twenty-five years have passed, and now the combatants of '63 come together again on your old field of battle to unite in pledges of love and devotion to one constitution, one union and one flag. To-day there are no victors, no vanquished. As Americans all claim a share in the glories of this battlefield, memorable for so many brilliant feats of arms. No stain rests on the colors of any battalion, battery or troop that contended here for victory. Gallant Buford who began the battle and brave Pickett who closed the struggle, fitly represent the intrepid hosts that here for three days rivaled each other for titles to martial renown. Among the hundreds of memorial structures on the field there is not one bearing an inscription that wounds the susceptibilities of an honorable and gallant foe. We all share in the rich harvest reaped by the whole country, for a new America was born on this battlefield, when the republic consecrated her institutions to liberty and justice. It is sometimes said it is not wise to perpetuate the memories of civil war. The conflict of '61-5 was a war of institutions and systems and policies. The memories of such a war are as indestructible as our civilization. The names of Lincoln and Lee and Grant and Jackson can never be effaced from our annals. The valor and fortitude and achievements of both armies demand a record in American history. The war of '61-5 was our heroic age. It demonstrates the vitality of republican institutions; it illustrated the martial spirit and sources and genius of the American soldier and sailor. It was a war in which sentiments and ideas dominated interests. We now see that the obstinacy of the war on both sides compelled the settlement of all elements of disunion between the north and the south. An earlier peace might have been a mere truce. We fought until the furnace of war melted our discords and moulded us in a homogeneous nation.

Flagstaff Burned.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 2.—Flagstaff, the principal town on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad between this place and Los Angeles, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. A special to the Albuquerque Democrat gives the following particulars: The fire broke out at half past three this morning in Taylor's saloon on Railroad avenue, and spread rapidly east and west, taking all the principal streets of the town except the brick building owned by P. R. Kilpatrick and occupied by Cameron & Heller. The places destroyed were those occupied by G. A. Keller, fruits and confectionery; Exchange bank of Arizona; Central bank; W. D. Perry, saloon; Mrs. Haley, restaurant; J. M. O'Neil, fruits; Dr. Cornish, office; A. Salzman, general merchandise; W. G. Henry, Jesse Black, C. F. Taylor, James A. Vail, saloons; Bayles Bros., barber shop; Robert Richards, fruits; the fine new building of P. F. Donahue, just completed and not occupied. The loss is not less than $100,000, and the only insurance is $3,000, held by A. Salzman. All the policies on the street except Salzman's had been cancelled by the companies three days ago. The office of the Signal, in the Donahue block, is totally destroyed. The Champion office was not burned but is totally "pied."

Attacking the Maxwell Grant.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 2.—The validity of the Maxwell land grant is soon to be put to a severe test. The Interstate company, which under the leadership of Charles Goodnight, the Texas cattle king, purchased Beal's grant a few years ago, has just secured the original papers. Beal's grant and will soon institute a suit in United States courts to dispossess the owners of the Maxwell grant, which is included in the territory comprising Beal's grant. The land covers millions of acres in New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas, and is of enormous value, as a number of towns are located thereon, Trinidad being one of the number. The Interstate company began suit in Colorado some time ago, but found their case was worthless without the original papers, and an agent was sent to Europe to obtain them. After nine years search he succeeded in finding them, and they are now ready to proceed.

Dr. McGlynn's New Crusade.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Dr. McGlynn was in jovial humor last night and with many a wink and grimace unfolded to the Anti-Poverty society in the great hall of the Cooper union a plan for bringing landlords down to the plane upon which the Anti-Poverty society desires to meet them. This was a combination to refuse to pay rent. "Suppose," said the doctor, "that five, ten, fifteen or twenty thousand tenants should pay you no more ground rent but only a fair house-hire for your house, don't you think it would be a good while before the landlords could evict them all? First there must be a notice and then a trial in a district court before the tenants can be turned out. The district courts are limited in number. I think there are only about eight of them. It might take a good many months to expedite those processes. In the meantime those tenants would be living in those houses rent free. The victory would almost be won." In this strain the priest of the new crusade talked nearly three-quarters of an hour. He said the scheme was legal and practicable. It might be well to try it on some tenement house block and rigidly boycott the premises. He would not urge a boycott, but said the law could not punish him for saying that he should not feel comfortable in occupying a room from which a tenement had been evicted.

Army and Navy Maneuvers.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The first bugle call for the summer maneuvers of the army and navy troops was sounded this morning on Governor's island. It also sounded on board of the corvettes Ossipee and Galena of the North Atlantic squadron as soon as the war ships dropped their anchors near the fort, where they are to receive the army contingent for transportation to Fisher's island. All the necessary arrangements had been made. General Schofield who commands the division of the Atlantic issued the official order. The camp of instruction in rifle practice was established at Fisher's island near New London and will be continued through July, August and September. The troops transported this morning are the first contingent of the camp, and are composed of four batteries of the fifth artillery from New York harbor, viz.: Beck's battery A, from Fort Columbus; Crabb's battery D, from Fort Hamilton; Day's battery M, from Fort Schuyler; Salinski's battery B, from Fort Wadsworth, and Company B, Eleventh infantry, from Fort Wood. General Schofield has detailed Major Marcus P. Miller, fifth artillery, to command the army contingent transported in the war ships.

Civil Service Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The president has issued an executive order extending the classification of the civil service, and it went into effect this morning. The order places all officers, clerks and other employes of all the executive departments under the same regulations in regard to civil service rules. Heretofore the civil service rules have covered nothing under $900 in some departments, in others $900, and others $720. This order divides all employes receiving more than $720 into ten classes, but provides that no person who may be appointed to office by and with the advice and consent of the senate, nor any person employed merely as messenger, laborer, workman or watchman shall be considered as within the classifications provided in the order.

A California Contest.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—By a strict party vote the house committee on elections to-day decided the California contested election case of Sullivan vs. Felton in favor of the contestant Sullivan, and will report a resolution unseating Felton. The republicans will prepare a minority report, which will probably be drawn by Rowell of Illinois, favorable to Felton's claim.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and concurred in.

The senate then took up the river and harbor bill, amendments to which had been reserved on Saturday for separate votes. Demand for a separate vote on the Hennepin canal amendment was withdrawn by Vest, on the suggestion that their position might be left to the conference committee; but subsequently a motion to reconsider was made by Sherman as to the amendment abolishing the Missouri river commission.

Vest offered to withdraw it at the request of Paddock, but Plumb insisted upon a vote being taken, and made an argument against further continuance of the commission.

In the course of the discussion Hoar made a vehement denunciation of the criticism and abuse so generally indulged in by some senators and by newspapers in relation to the river and harbor bill. He had got sick, he said, of hearing the senators trying to blacken the characters of their associates in public life by charging that river and harbor bills are made up of miserable bargains, logrollings and cheatings.

Vest took the responsibility of saying that legislation on river and harbor bills was not free from criticism.

Hoar—"But are they honest items or not?"

Vest—"That is another question. I undertake to say for the committee on commerce that we have honestly tried to do our duty, but we have put appropriations in this bill against our own judgment, certainly against my judgment, because we have been overwhelmed by personal solicitation and as the effect of personal solicitation."

At the close of a long discussion of the amendment abolishing the Missouri river commission it was disagreed to.

Palmer offered an amendment appropriating $350,000 for the purchase of the Portage lake and Lake Superior ship canals. Agreed to.

Sherman said he would not insist on his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Hennepin amendment, although he was opposed to it.

The bill was then passed as originally reported from the senate committee on commerce. It appropriates $22,562,783. As it finally passed the senate it appropriated $22,474,783, having been increased by the senate $912,000.

On motion of Hoar the fishery treaty and Morgan's resolution thereupon were postponed till Tuesday of next week.

Turpie then proceeded to address the senate on the president's tariff message. In the course of his speech he said production was a good servant but a bad master. It could not be shown that any person or corporation who was engaged in good faith in the business of manufacturing would be injured by the reasonable reduction of duties proposed in the Mills bill, or that any employe would be harmed. Emancipation of labor from the oppression of monopoly, commerce and manufacturers from inequitable and impoverishing restrictions, restoration to the people of their ancient commercial rights and franchises; it was this that was proposed by the message of the president. The consummation of this would not be retarded or prevented by the action of the Chicago convention. The candidate of the Chicago convention was the well-beloved and chosen representative of the rank and lawless growth of incorporated power. He would faithfully befriend, protect and encourage American industries by the highest and most prohibitory and unnecessary restrictions, and by permitted immigration of Chinamen. Although he was a man of no small capacity, of great mental force, he had that which was not often found with such qualities—a harsh intolerance which treated dissent as idiocy. Finely touched and tinged with the prejudices of exclusive class aristocracy, he belonged to that group of reactionary statesmen whom the people so often rejected and would reject again.

At the close of Turpie's speech the senate proceeded to executive business, and then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE

In the house to-day among the bills introduced and referred was one by Anderson of Iowa providing for the control and regulation of railroads acquired by the United States under judicial forfeiture. This is the bill introduced by Anderson in April last. It is a very long measure and Anderson demanded its reading in full in order to consume and prevent as long as possible the offering of a motion for the passage of the Union Pacific funding bill under suspension of the rules.

For an hour and a half the reading clerk was uninterrupted in his monotonous reading of the bill, but then the proceedings were diversified by Bland of Missouri with a motion to adjourn which was, however, declared out of order pending the reading, and again the weary clerk resumed his task.

Finally the reading was concluded, but Anderson was on his feet and immediately introduced a bill to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia, a volume of 321 pages.

Half an hour was then consumed in an effectual effort to break the deadlock.

At last Hatch, of Missouri, said it was perfectly evident that the reading would consume all the time up to 3 o'clock, when the house would have to adjourn under previous orders. In the interest of the convenience of members and clerks, he moved adjournment, and the motion prevailed.

The Thunderer's Libel Suit.

LONDON, July 2—The trial of the action of Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the London Times for libel in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime" was to be to-day. The court room was packed. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge presided. O'Donnell was represented by Mr. Ruegg, a junior counsel, who is a lean, nervous, bilious-looking man. Herbert Gladstone, Arthur O'Connor and many other persons of prominence were present.

Herbert Gladstone sat by O'Donnell's side. The Times was represented by Attorney-General Sir Henry James, Mr. Lumley Smith and William Graham Glynne. Mr. Ruegg in presenting the case for the plaintiff declared that O'Donnell was not in sympathy with the Irish extremists, but held their methods in detestation. The Times had no ground for coupling his name with that party and the plaintiff therefore claimed 50,000 pounds damages. Ruegg also said that O'Donnell had not been connected with the Parnell party since 1884. Ruegg's voice was not strong and his manner of speaking was monotonous. The impression created upon the auditors was not altogether favorable, and the court did not appear particularly interested.

The first witness called was Henry W. Lucy, editor of the Daily News. He said he considered that the references in the articles included O'Donnell. At this juncture Parnell entered the circuit room and took a seat between T. P. O'Connor and Phillip Curran. On cross-examination Lucy gave testimony which tended to prove that O'Donnell was present at National League meetings where violent speeches inciting to murder and arson were made, and against which he uttered no protest. The lord chief justice ruled that questions concerning Mr. Gladstone's anti-league speeches in parliament were irrelevant. Adjourned.

Latest from Stanley.

LONDON, July 2.—The steamer Volta has arrived at Liverpool with Congo dispatches to May 22d. Reconnoitering parties which advanced along Stanley's route passed quantities of human bones, which were apparently the remains of victims who had fallen in fights between Stanley's followers and the natives. No relief had been received by the camp from Tippoo Tib. Major Barttelot, believing that Stanley was not more than 500 miles beyond the camp in the direction of Khartoum, was preparing to push on and join him.

Disbursements at New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—This is the big disbursement day of the year. Interest and dividend payments due here to-day on the securities of railroads and other corporations amount to over $63,000,000, and the interest on government, state or municipal bonds aggregates $14,000,000, making total payments $77,000,000.

Great Fire in Sweden.

LONDON, June 30.—Property has been destroyed by fires at Sundsvall and Umea, Sweden, valued at 45,000,000 kroner. Twelve thousand persons were rendered homeless by the flames. King Oscar is visiting the distressed, and is engaged in relieving the wants of the sufferers. Houses, forests and standing crops on the farms in other districts were also burned.

Dr. Pepper Called.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 3.—Dr. Wm. Pepper, one of General Sheridan's physicians, is visiting at Hon. Mr. Denman's cottage on Sixth avenue. Dr. O'Reilly, another of the general's physicians, telegraphed Dr. Pepper to-night to come to Delaware Breakwater at once. Dr. Pepper will start at 3 a. m. to-morrow on a special to Cape May Landing where he will be met by a government tug.

Sheridan's Voyage.

LEWES, Del., July 3.—The United States steamer Swatara, with General Sheridan on board, arrived off the Delaware breakwater at 10 o'clock this morning. The following bulletin respecting the general's condition was furnished the associated press:

"General Sheridan stood the run from Hampton Roads very well, though he is somewhat fatigued by the ship's motion, there having been considerable ground swell. It is proposed to remain here for a few hours and if the conditions are favorable sail for New York this evening. The general's pulse has continued good, but his respiration and appetite are somewhat less favorable.

(Signed) ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
HENRY C. YARROW.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., July 3.—The following bulletin was furnished the Associated Press this evening by General Sheridan's physician: "At about 11 this morning General Sheridan had an attack of pulmonary congestion. It was more easily controlled than on any previous occasion. At this hour (5 p. m.) he is resting rather quietly with but little cough. His respiration is about 30 and irregular; his pulse is 96, and his temperature 99. He has had several refreshing naps, the position of the Swatara being quite sheltered from any motion of the sea and absolute quiet being maintained on board."

The Deep Water Convention.

FT. WORTH, Texas, July 3.—A deep water convention was called last month by the Fort Worth board of trade to meet here on July 10. The object is to agree upon an available point on the Texas coast where a deep water port can be had at the least cost. The entire state of Texas is now aroused on the subject and will be represented in the convention. From letters received to-day it is learned that delegates will be present from Minneapolis, Denver, New Orleans, Lincoln, Neb., and the smaller towns of Colorado, Nebraska, Louisiana, Arkansas and New Mexico. Many eastern capitalists who have Texas interests are taking part in the movement.

A Government Architect Accused.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Richard Nevins, Jr., ex-resident government architect of the United States court house and postoffice, now being built here, has been arrested upon a charge preferred by U. S. Special Agent Brooks of making fraudulent claims against the government. It claims Nevins approved and presented false bills for work on the court house and postoffice, alleged to have been done by one B. Donovan, but which was never performed. Donovan, it is alleged, never signed the bills, and his name was forged to them. Nevins asserts that he is able to satisfactorily explain the charges.

An Oarsman's Prize.

NEW YORK, July 3.—L. R. Carter, who was starboard stroke in the winning Yale boat at New London Friday, was presented by his father with a check for $245 immediately after the close. The father had promised to give the son $10 for every boat length Yale was ahead of Harvard. At the finish Yale had 24 and one-half lengths on her old rival. Young Carter comes from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and is chief captain of the Yale crew of 1889.

A Tremendous Meteor.

APPLETON, Wis., July 3.—At 8.30 yesterday evening a tremendous meteor was observed to pass across the southern sky from east to west. It rivaled the sun in brightness and left a long train of sparks in its wake. The meteor moved very slowly and was evidently at a very great height. It was visible for half a minute and finally faded away without noise.

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The most important of the anniversary exercises at Gettysburg will be held today. Geo. William Curtis will deliver the oration, which we shall publish in full.

The examination of Harrison's record thus far has only made his career more honorable in the eyes of a true American. The more it is studied the stronger he appears as a candidate.

We publish elsewhere a statement of St. Francis hospital. This hospital has already demonstrated its usefulness in this community and is worthy of the encouragement and help of this city.

The enthusiasm for Harrison and Morton continues to grow in this county. Up to election day, it will be the proper thing for the chairman of the democratic county committee to move to make the vote unanimous.

Eastern papers are commenting unfavorably on the minister who married the divorced Duke of Marlborough. Still if his acceptance will do anything to help make him respectable, there ought not to be any criticisms on it.

The removal of Postoffice Inspector King was not in the direction of civil service reform. He had been connected with the postoffice department for eighteen years and was one of the most useful and efficient men in the service.

The campaign life of Harrison is to be written by his friend General Lew Wallace and will be ready early in August. The author of the most popular book published in this country in the last two years will be able to write a sketch that will make an impression.

The Globe-Democrat says: "General Harrison was a faithful soldier and never refused to obey orders but once in all his military career. That was when he was directed to surrender a fugitive slave who was in his camp in Kentucky; and he would not cross the message to the fence."

During the past two or three weeks we have published three letters from Castelar. Arrangements have been made for a series of political letters on European politics. The first one that will appear will be "War Clouds in the East" ... in the coming this letter. Castelar writes ... think this letter will be read with interest by Americans who must feel what a privilege they enjoy in possession of a well organized republic not weighted down by war foment... Edward A. Freeman, professor of history at Oxford University, is also engaged to write two letters, one of which will appear next week.

In our local columns will be found a notice of the meeting of the humane society of this city, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. The purposes of this society are so broad that all kindly disposed people should be identified with it. There are very few days when this society cannot do some active work to relieve human beings or animals from suffering. The society is not formed simply for the purpose of having such an organization in this city, but to do earnest work in its special department. It is to be hoped that everybody interested in such an organization will be present. Your name and fee is a help, but it will be a greater help if you are present at the meeting, and by your presence show your personal interest in this good cause.

The Duke of Marlborough who was married yesterday is the eighth duke. He was born in 1844. His first wife was the daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, who obtained a divorce from him for sufficient reasons. His father, who drew nearly $5,000,000 in national pensions, was a spendthrift. In 1875 he sold a fine estate for $1,000,000, in 1875 gems for $80,000 and in 1883 his library for $20,000. The present duke sold the art collection for $8535,000. Neither seemed to have any more pride in their ancestry or appreciated the magnificent collection of books and pictures that the preceding six dukes had made. They preferred gambling and fast living. There can be no honor in an alliance with such a man. The man who sinks so much below his birth and his opportunity is made of pretty poor material.

The people of Boston, like the people of Athens, are always interested in some new thing. An expert is there now, who proposes to teach how to write advertisements. There is at present about twenty-five millions spent annually for newspaper advertising. It is of great importance to know how to spend this money judiciously. The wise advertiser usually spends the most money and gets the best results. Instead of having advertisements looking like a poster sheet, the best advertisers to-day use small type and avoid sensational statements. The advertisements are not usually display advertisements, though there may be a striking line at the head. They are written in good taste and judgment, and are frequently as attractive a part of the paper as most of the reading matter. They usually have some interesting statements to make regarding their stocks and prices which are given in a plain matter-of-fact way, so that they command respect and attention.

Harrison has a very clear, strong way of putting things. This is his estimate of the democratic party as given in a speech delivered in Des Moines in 1883:

What does the democratic party stand for? What are its principles? What new direction would be given to the old ship if the helm should pass into the hands of the democrats? I know what that party has been against. It has been an "against" party. (Laughter.) It was against freedom in Kansas; it was against the war; it was against the draft; it was against emancipation; it was against a greenback currency; it was against reconstruction; it was against the amendments; it was against the Ku-Klux laws; it was against the civil rights bill; it was against the act to strengthen the public credit; it was against the resumption of specie payments; but it is not against any of these things now; it is underneath them. The country, in its grand sweep, has left all these things to history; they are no longer subjects of debate; they are historical facts; they are the sunlighted peaks of our most brilliant and eventful epoch. We have climbed the rugged and bloody pass. The lowering clouds have lifted or have fallen in refreshing showers. It is a time of peace and of amazing prosperity throughout the land. So far as legislation and public administration can shape the course of events, these things have come because of the wise, courageous and patriotic legislation of the republican party (applause); they have come because the democratic party has been in a minority. There was a long period in the history of our country when, as I had occasion to say once before, the democratic party seemed to be playing with our country the child's game of "teeter." When the democratic party was up the country was down, and when the country was up the democratic party was down. (Applause.)

It seems to be generally considered that it was a mistake to advise the abolition of the tax on whiskey in the republican platform under any circumstances. Mr. Blaine in his famous "Paris interview" with Smalley of the New York Tribune last December put the whole question very simply and plainly. He said in answer to a question whether he would advise the repeal of the whiskey tax:

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whiskey. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many states if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whiskey within reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon. Whiskey would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a police as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the nihilists. It would destroy high license at once in all the states." ... So long as there is whiskey to tax, I would tax it. ... the tax on whiskey by the federal government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many.

The exercises of the past three days at Gettysburg are the most memorable of any since the war. One of the pleasantest features is that the representatives of both armies meet in peace to cherish the tender and yet awful memories of that great struggle. The July Century contained a poem on "The High Tide at Gettysburg," by an ex-confederate soldier, which expresses sentiments we trust others confederates feel. The poem closes with these noble sentiments.

They fell, who lifted up a hand
And bade the sun in heaven to stand!
They smote and fell, who set the bars
Against the progress of the stars,
And stayed the march of motherland!

They stood, who saw the future come
On through the fight's delirium!
They smote and stood, who held the hope
Of nations on that slippery slope
Amid the cheers of Christendom!

God lives! He forged the iron will
That clutched and held that trembling hill.
God lives and reigns! He built and lent
The heights for Freedom's battlement
Where floats her flag in triumph still!

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs.
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons!

The Young Men's Republican club has removed the age limitation to membership, so that now all men above eighteen years of age who are republican in sympathy may become members. It will be an advantage for every one who is a republican to join this club. It is not organized simply for "hurrah" purposes. While the club may take an active part in the campaign, yet its main work will be of an educational character. At its monthly meetings there will be addresses by distinguished men. It is intended to have both sides represented, so that whoever chooses to attend the meetings may be able to vote intelligently. There are now about one hundred and twenty-five members of this club. Before the campaign closes it is likely to have three or four hundred. All republicans in this county are eligible. The work this organization proposes to do is very valuable for American citizenship. The only way that a man may now inform himself is through the press, and as the paper is usually partisan, this is not always an efficient way.

THE TRINCHERA ESTATE.

The eastern portion of the San Luis valley, lying between the crest of the Sangre de Cristo range and the Rio Grande, is chiefly occupied by the Sangre de Cristo grant, embracing one million acres. This is one of the old Mexican grants which was confirmed by congress as a valid grant and for which the patent was issued ten years ago. About 1870 this large body of land was divided into two parts. The southern half, now known as the Costilla estate, was sold by the owners of the grant, who retained the northern portion; and quite recently the owners of the northern portion, for the purpose of colonizing it, and with a view of simplifying the transfer of small tracts of land, have merged it into a company, and have placed it under the control of Dr. W. A. Bell, of Manitou, as president. This property consists of four hundred and fifty thousand acres, which extends from the summit of the Sierra Blanca, the highest mountain in Colorado, on the north, to within three miles of the town of San Luis on the Rio Costilla on the south, and extends from the summit of the Sangre de Cristo range on the east to the Rio Grande on the west. This large tract not only embraces the western slope of the Sangre de Cristo mountains, which contain gold, silver, copper, iron and other metals, and also embrace amongst their foot hills magnificent parks, surrounded by forests of pine and spruce, but also a large area of rich agricultural land, through which never-failing streams, fed by the mountain snows run from east to west until they empty themselves into the Rio Grande. The Trinchera Estate company has commenced to utilize the agricultural resources of this property by the construction of two irrigating canals at a cost of some $80,000, and has already put under ditch some forty thousand acres of choice agricultural land. As soon as the land now supplied with water has been settled by colonists the company will extend its irrigation system, and has in contemplation the erection of large storage reservoirs by means of which from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand acres more of the finest land in the valley will be supplied with an abundance of water.

Fort Garland, a military post which figures frequently in the annals of Indian warfare in times past, is now the headquarters of the company. It is immediately on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, which railroad traverses the property for about thirty-five miles. A new town has been established at Fort Garland, and the settlement of the country is rapidly advancing from this central point. The climate of the eastern side of the valley is similar to that of the west. All ordinary grains, alfalfa and the hardier fruits thrive extremely well, and selected portions of the valley are adapted to the raising of potatoes, in a marvelous degree. This is especially worthy of notice, because south of the San Luis valley potatoes as a rule do not do well, and in New and Old Mexico the entire population is being gradually supplied with potatoes from the San Luis valley and from other more northern and more distant parts of Colorado. Oats, barley and alfalfa are favorite crops because both soil and climate seem to be especially adapted for them. Beets, turnips, onions, cauliflower and other vegetables attain a large size and develop to great perfection. The price charged by the company for arable land, under ditch, is from $5.00 to $10.00 per acre, on long time payments, and perpetual water rights, insuring to the purchaser in perpetuity and ultimate ownership sufficient water to irrigate the land, cost $3.00 per acre, which we believe is the lowest price charged for perpetual water rights by any ditch company in Colorado. The manager of the company, resident at Fort Garland, is Mr. Wm. L. Meyer, a former lieutenant governor of the state, a man of long residence in the San Luis valley and highly esteemed and respected. It is fortunate for the San Luis valley as a whole, that the owners of this vast estate should have at this time entered upon its development and thrown it open to settlement. The company also sells grazing tracts and mineral lands in large or small blocks as the purchaser may desire.

Colonel Ingersoll, in his speech at the ratification meeting in New York the other evening, used the following illustration:

"I want our nation substantially independent, so that if every port were blockaded we would be covered with prosperity as with a mantle. (Cheers.) The nation that only produces raw material becomes eternally poorer and poorer, while the country that buys your raw material makes it into fabrics and sells it back to you, will grow intelligent and rich. (Cheers.)

Take the case of a locomotive—a wonderful thing, that horse of progress, with its flesh of iron and steel, and breath of flame. Did you ever think of the deft and cunning hands, or the wonderfully accurate brains that make a thing like that? How much do you suppose the raw material lying in the earth was worth? Let us for the sake of argument say five dollars. Supposing the value of the locomotive to be $12,000, what has labor added to the value of the raw material? $11,995. (Cheers.) Whoever sells raw material gives away the great profit. You raise cotton and sell it, and just as long as the south does it the south will be poor, the south will be ignorant, and the south will be solidly democratic. (Laughter and loud cheering.)

This embodies one of the most vital principles underlying the theory of protection. Friends of protection propose to secure through the protective tariff three things: First, the protection of all American manufacturers against foreign rivals; second, to keep up the price of American labor so that our laboring people can give a generous education to their children and keep their families in substantial comfort; and third, to insure that all goods consumed in this country that can be manufactured in this country shall be manufactured here rather than abroad. The importance of this last point is illustrated by Mr. Ingersoll's speech. So far as possible we should manufacture all our raw materials into articles ready for use. There is a total disregard of this principle among those protectionists who advocate the abolition of the internal revenue taxes. It is apparent that if we depend upon our revenue from customs duties, there must be a very large amount of imports. To secure this revenue, means that it must be at a rate at which foreign goods may be imported profitably. It would be much more in accordance with the protection idea to have the tariff so high that our merchants could not afford to import anything whatever, that could be produced or manufactured in this country. If this were the case, there would be no revenue from those articles, and there would be a protection that protected. The only goods on which any considerable duty could be collected would be those that could not be produced in this country. The revenue from this source would not be sufficient. We should have the alternative to collect the balance on goods which we could make in this country or by the tax on whiskey and tobacco. The latter course is certainly the only wise one. In the end it will be recognized as such. For this reason there is no danger of the abolition of the internal revenue tax. It would be the greatest threat at the protective tariff possible. The true way to get rid of the surplus is to modify our tariff laws. If the tariff can be removed on any of the necessities of life, without imperiling any industry, it should be done. Where we receive a large duty on articles that we can manufacture here, the true protective principle is to increase the duty so that there shall be no importations, which will destroy the income and also give the work to American mechanics which is now done by British, German and French mechanics. These are the two ways to get rid of our surplus under a protective tariff system.

Harrison received his nomination on the assurance of his friends that he would be able to carry Indiana. This claim for Harrison was not unfounded. His campaign for governor in 1876 is still remembered. At that time he took the place of a republican whose name was taken off of the ticket, yet he ran from two to three thousand ahead of his ticket. The following was the vote for the republican candidates on the state ticket:

Harrison, for governor	208,080
Robertson, for lieutenant governor	206,641
Watts, for secretary of state	206,774
Hergott, for treasurer	206,197
Hess, for auditor	206,774
Smith, for school inspector	205,322

On the same day of this election thirteen congressmen were elected. The thirteen republican candidates received two hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nineteen votes, so that it appears he not only was two thousand in votes stronger than any other man on the state ticket, but four thousand stronger than the republican candidates for congressmen. In 1886 he was a candidate for re-election to the senate. This was the great issue of the campaign. The state then gave a republican majority of three thousand, three hundred and twenty-four. Harrison was not elected because the legislative districts had been gerrymandered so that while the democrats were in the minority in the popular vote of the state, they were in the majority in the legislature. The strength of Harrison in his own state cannot be questioned in the light of these figures. Whatever weakness it was possible to bring out in his record has been brought out.

We have received a circular, entitled "Take off the Tax," by Frances Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In this circular a few paragraphs are quoted without giving the source. But the circular itself endorses what these paragraphs state. They are as follows:

"The present internal revenue system went into operation September 1st, 1862. Up to June 30th, 1885, a little less than twenty-three years, liquor and tobacco paid to the government two thousand and twenty-nine millions nine hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars ($2,029,962,316). Has it been a pecuniary advantage to the persons engaged in this business to collect this large tax from the people and pay it over to the government? Doesn't the great increase of capital in the business indicate where the advantage lies?

"The liquor interest has become wealthy under this exorbitant taxation, and so arrogant in pressing the business that it is unmindful of the injury it is inflicting upon the communities in which the traffic is carried on. Men never conduct a business as this is and has been conducted for the last twenty years, only when there is a great pressure behind them, forcing them to do things that men will not do in ordinary business, even to secure success.

"In this case an almost worthless article in every sense, has been by taxation given a commercial value that makes it stand out prominent as the burden bearer in the support of government. And the larger the tax or license the more there is to spur them on in the prosecution of this terrible business. This ever vicious enemy to the race, under this large taxation, would seem to be transformed into a tiger to tear and destroy society, and is teaching men to disregard the sanctity of an oath, in official positions and by the witness in the courts, such is the necessity they are under to press this business. Not only that, but they feel a necessity to try to control municipal and state governments to facilitate the increase of this traffic.

"Take the tax from these articles and bring the price down to what it costs to produce them, and you take the money value out of the business. The manufacturers and dealers cease to be government tax collectors, and drop down to venders of an article that can be furnished for a fraction of a cent a glass; too small a profit to induce a man to throw away his conscience and reputation. The guild could could no longer retain so many criminal lawyers in the state, nor spend thousands of dollars in shaping legislation in their interest."

It will be a surprise to most people to earn that any industry is made stronger by being taxed. Whatever profit to the distiller there is, is what he receives from the whiskey over and above the cost of production, plus the tax. The tax simply means that he must have more money in his business. By all the rules governing other trades, the tax must be an embarrassment rather than a help to the business. According to the above statement the receipts of the tax on liquor and tobacco for the last twenty-three years have been two thousand and twenty-nine millions, nine hundred and sixty-two thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars. If this government had failed to collect that tax, we simply would have been out that money. If, during those twenty-three years, this money had been applied to the erection of a public building in every city of above five thousand inhabitants, according to the census of 1880, it would have given each city a building of an average cost of half a million dollars. We can appreciate what this tax is by these figures. Those in favor of abolishing this tax simply for the purpose of getting rid of the surplus have no excuse for their position, because the tax is no burden whatever, on any industry which should be encouraged, and the country would be very much better off if these one hundred and twenty millions were expended on public improvements, like public buildings, good harbor approaches etc. The prohibitionists are to be respected in their opinions because they are opposed to this tax on the ground that they think the government by collecting the tax becomes "chief partner of the men who manufacture crazing drinks." We cannot agree with the prohibitionists in this view, but it is a conscientious one and this deserving of respect. If public sentiment had reached the point so that real prohibition prevailed throughout the country, the abolition of the tax on whiskey might be demanded; but as it will increase rather than decrease the use of it; as there may be nothing wrong, *per se*, even, in the drinking or selling of liquor, we cannot see any moral or material reason for the taking off of the tax. If the prohibitionists do consider it wrong they might take the position that the tax is a fine for manufacturing whiskey, and then their conscience would not trouble them. The state has always taken the position that it's right to fine those who do wrong and use the proceeds of the fine for the general benefit of the treasury. The proceeds may come from something which is wrong *per se*, such as swearing or stealing, yet we never heard the view advanced that the state was a partner of this swearing and stealing because it collected the fine and used it. Temperance men would occupy a much stronger position, if, instead of demanding the abolition of this tax, they demanded that a portion of it should be devoted to the spread of temperance views throughout the country and also that it be used for the relief of the wives and children who are suffering because of drunken husbands or fathers. To take this tax off of whiskey would not help these wives and children, because it simply means that the husband and father can get more whiskey for the same money, and, therefore, have a longer spree. "Cheap whiskey" is not a good cry for any moral reform party. It would be much better to do that which would make it as expensive as possible.

The dispatches this morning show very conclusively that judgment should be suspended in the Times-O'Donnell suit. These dispatches are not written by a partisan, but a newsgatherer who has no reputation to sustain except that of accuracy. In the first place Parnell was not called, as either party could easily have done, to testify on the genuineness of his letters. The Times was particularly interested in this. Parnell's dignified and unqualified denial of the genuineness of some of the letters should be taken unless the contrary is proven. So far as Parnell is concerned the burden of the proof has been on the Times since Parnell denied he wrote the letters. It is a simple matter for a newspaper to publish a letter saying a certain public man wrote it. A general denial can only be entered. It is then the duty of the newspaper to substantiate its charge. This the Times has not done. The management of the O'Donnell case shows that the Times-rule party had nothing to do with it. No able counsel were employed and the case rather went by default. In fact it is not without the realm of possibility that O'Donnell has played a part in the whole affair. While the verdict will help create the impression that the letters the Times produced are genuine, the fact that the only person that could testify intelligently was not called, must create among fair-minded people a want of confidence in the justice of the result.

The board of trade by lending its patronage endorsed the new "Colorado Meteorological Journal." The good this can do the state cannot be overestimated. It is proposed to furnish medical journals, scientific organizations and medical men with full and accurate data about our climate. This is the first attempt to give such data, and, we may add, it is the first time such data could be given. There has been too much indefinite knowledge about the climate, due in part to irregularity and incompleteness of observation, and also to want of a proper vehicle. This journal furnishes the latter and an able corps of observers the former. For physicians to know our climate is to make this state the great sanitarium of the world. We can afford to have the truth written and spread broadcast. The journal will be entitled to the enthusiastic support of all interested in the prosperity of this city.

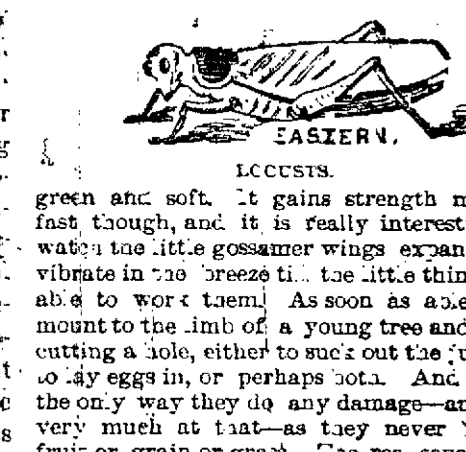
CICADA SEPTENDECEM.

The So Called Seventeen-Year Locust in Iowa.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., June 26.—In rambling through this lovely country of southeastern Iowa (and it is lovely, you bet) I find the people mightily exercised about the locusts which, as they say, "are coming out of the ground by millions." They seem to be doing no great damage, however, and my guess is that they are not the regular seventeen-year locusts, for this is not their year.

I remember well when the "clipper built grasshoppers" of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska were called locusts. The people borrowed the name from their reading of Scripture, and thereby slandered a tolerably innocent creature, for the real locust in this country really does just as little harm as he can consistently with his business of propagating his species, while the high flying grasshoppers make a desert as they go.

As this locust emerges from the ground it looks like a worm muffled in a loose sack; the latter cries in a few minutes, cracks and slips off, and then the feeble insect staggers, out and begins to feel around for something



EASTERN.

LOCUSTS.

green and soft. It gains strength mighty fast though, and it is really interesting to watch the little gossamer wings expand and vibrate in the breeze till the little thing gets able to work them. As soon as able they mount to the limb of a young tree and go to cutting a hole, either to suck out the juice or to lay eggs in, or perhaps both. And this is the only way they do any damage—and not very much at that—as they never bother fruit or grain or grass. The real seventeen-year locusts came in 1851, 1868 and 1885.

In the first and last named years I was in western Indiana, and in 1868 I was out on the Union Pacific grade in Wyoming and Utah, and no one there noticed the locusts, as they are liable to have such things any year out there. When they first came on the Mormons (in 1850 and '51) the latter called them crickets, and they corresponded exactly to the description of those crickets which are such a curse in Algiers and other sections of Africa. They ate one crop clean to the ground. Then the Mormons offered public prayers and planted again. The crickets came again and began on the second crop. Then the Mormons prayed louder than ever, and enormous flocks of gulls came from the lake and ate up the crickets! So the crop was saved, and the Mormon historian piously adds that "there were no gulls in the country before the Latter Day Saints came." I am glad to add that even among the Mormons there are not as many "gulls" as there were thirty-odd years ago. And this reminds me of Apostle Orson Hyde's petition with which he closed his public prayers in the years when "locusts" threatened. It ran about thus:

"And finally, Lord, save us from all Injuns, crickets, serpents, apostates and grasshoppers, and from all those carnivorous animals that go whe-e-e-rt, whe-e-e-rt (whistling) in the night time."

The cause of these destructive visitations, whether of locusts, crickets or grasshoppers, seems everywhere the same. Wherever there is a fertile, cultivated valley, with a great stretch of dry and desert country west of it, they may be expected; and so we see in the Missouri region that as the line of cultivation goes farther westward, the liability decreases. Since western Kansas has been settled the eastern section is free of the pests.

All this, however, has little to do with this year's locusts, which are comparatively harmless, though the Iowa people do not yet feel easy on that point. The sights and sounds of 1885 in Indiana were among the most remarkable I ever witnessed. There was a continued monotonous roar, or rather a rattle, like many threshing machines at a distance; and this continued over a month. It was not specially unpleasant, and did not interfere with conversation or business. Suddenly one Friday evening it slackened; during Saturday it rose and fell at intervals, and Sunday brought a quiet so profound that it was almost painful. The locusts had "got in their work," and were everywhere falling dead from the trees. Not another "yeep" was heard from them; but soon after the regular August katydid began his fiddling, and the weather wise said: "Only six weeks till frost." So far as I could learn not a particle of damage was done, not even a bush killed.

In 1851 the locusts were equally numerous and noisy. Scientific men then ridiculed the "seventeen-year" idea, and said it was merely a phase of that curious popular notion that "things in nature run by sevens or seventeens;" but as often happens, it turned out that the observation of common people was wiser than the wisdom of the learned, as the creatures have since filled their term twice. Unquestionably there are locusts with other terms—some of three years, some of seven, and probably some of fourteen; but none compare in numbers with the seventeen-year fellows, and these, of course, make their debut in different years in different parts of the country." As to the common locust, which does no harm and is seen more or less every year, it is a little shorter and thicker than these periodical locusts, and lays its eggs in the ground. The encyclopædia calls it "a saltatory orthopterous insect of the family locustidae, and the genus acridium, locusta, caloptenus and others," so we need not wonder that it scares folks when it comes in numbers.

A. R. E.

A Train Wrecked.

JOLIET, Ill., July 6.—A construction train on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern road was wrecked this morning by obstructions on the track. Three Italian laborers were instantly killed. Engineer Knight was fatally scalded.

JULY HEALTH NOTES.

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Advice to Summer Vacationists.

He says Fashionable Resorts Exert a Good Influence

But Advocates Open Air Living for Summer Months.

Construction of a Good Tent—Its Advantages for Health.

[WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.]

The average American of good social and pecuniary position in the world thinks it is his bounden duty to himself and his family to get out of the town into the country as early as possible after the approach of hot weather. Rarely does he do so, however, with any idea that the change would be beneficial to the health either of himself or those dependent upon him. He may, perhaps, have a scarcely formed notion that he and they need rest after the arduous duties attendant upon labors in Wall street and a "season" in the upper part of the city. But in the vast majority of cases he goes, lugging his wife and his sons and his daughters after him for else they lug him, not for any purpose connected with their health, not to obtain rest, mental or physical, not to insure freedom from excitement, but solely with the object of changing the character of the excitement. The old stimuli have lost their pungency, the raw spots have become callous to the goad, and the mode of excitation must be changed. The old torturers were well aware of this weakness in the human organism, and that even the keenest methods of causing pain that their ingenuity could invent failed after a little while to produce the necessary amount of pain, and something different, even if less effective in its power to agonize, had to be brought into requisition. What is true of pain is equally true of pleasure. The most vivid means of enjoyment has but a comparatively short range before it begins to lose its power to please. A ball every night would soon bring satiety, and a 5 o'clock tea would be happiness in comparison. The pleasures of Newport or Long Branch are tame after those of business men and society women in New York, but they are different, and hence they are eagerly sought after.

The people who flock in such numbers to fashionable summer resorts in their quest for fresh excitements do better than they know. Health does not enter into their plan of operations, but the very change itself, with all the ignoble circumstances that generally attend it is nevertheless beneficial. The spur upon the mind is just as sharp, the hours are just as late, the gaslight is just as glaring, the food is just as bad, if not worse, but for all these things they return to their city domiciles brighter in mind and fresher in body than when they boarded up their front doors and hied them off with bag and baggage to some fashionable summer place of dissipation. In spite of all the disadvantages attendant upon their pilgrimage they have gained something that makes them stronger both in mind and body than when they left their city homes. Something that will for several months to come resist the enervating influences of city life.

HOME MADE SUMMER RESORTS.

Of course they have not done the best they might have done. Instead of resorting to crowded hotels, the material comforts of which they might just as readily have obtained by going up into their own attics and turning off the water and the gas, they should have gone into the woods, the mountains or fields where the purest water flows fresh from the bosom of the earth and where little or no artificial light will be needed. They should live as much as possible in the open air.

Such a life is not to be obtained in badly constructed, badly ventilated and hot farm houses any more than it is in crowded hotels. In fact, the hotel is as a rule to be preferred. It can only be got by cutting loose from all such habitations and spending the hot months of July and August in tents, as many as may be necessary to accommodate the whole family. I am quite convinced that if every man, woman and child in a large city could pass these months with no other shelter than canvas their lives would be infinitely more healthy and the duration of them materially increased.

During six months of our middle states climate a tent affords advantages as a dwelling place unsurpassed by any other that man can erect, and even during winter it can be rendered as safe and as comfortable as the tightest brown stone mansion in the city of New York. It needs no windows and no special means for ventilation, for a constant change of air is going on through the material of which it is composed and it may be occupied day and night. A person entering it from the fresh outside atmosphere detects no unpleasant odor.

The walls of houses absorb the effluvia which is given off from our bodies and sometimes send them back to us bearing with them germs of fatal disease. A notable example of this is afforded by the case of a ward in the old New York hospital when it was located in Broadway many years ago. Hospital gangrene had occurred in this ward and though the patients were all removed, together with the furniture, the disease attacked other patients who were placed in it. The ward was then closed for some time, the walls whitewashed and the whole room thoroughly cleansed and purified; yet when it was again opened for the reception of patients the disease recurred. The plastering was next scraped off and new plaster put on the walls, but without avail, the hospital gangrene attacking the inmates as before. It was not until the entire walls were taken down and rebuilt that the taint was removed.

I think I am safe in saying that while hospital gangrene was very common during our late civil war there was scarcely an instance of it occurring in those hospitals that consisted of tents. Moreover, wounds healed more readily and convalescence was more rapid among the patients placed in the tent hospitals than among the inmates of the old buildings that were so often used for hospital purposes, or even than among the sick and wounded soldiers who occupied the wooden hospitals built expressly for the purpose.

I suppose that few, if any, of the people who flee from our cities in summer will pay much attention to anything I may say in regard to where they should go or the kind of life they should lead during their absence. But I shall do my duty when I give my advice, and it is as follows, addressed to the heads of the family:

ADVICE TO HEADS OF HOUSES.

Get one or more (according to the number of persons you have to take care of) wall tents. The wall tent is so-called from the fact that it has a wall four feet high, which can be raised all round, thus allowing the air to circulate even more freely than it would through the pores of the material. It should be supplied with a large sheet of the same stuff called a fly, which goes over the roof of the tent a few inches above it, and by which the rain and the heat of the sun are more effectually kept from entering. Cotton duck, on account of its greater imperviousness to water and cheapness, is preferable to linen or hemp as the material of which the tents should be made.

Take as little furniture with you as possible. When you make an effort in that direction you will be astonished to see how little you really require. Folding iron bedsteads with strong sacking bottoms, a few blankets and a pillow or two for the women will be all you want in the way of bedding. Make arrangements with some farmer to let you pitch your tents at the margin of some stream that runs through his land and on the border of his woods. Not in the woods, for then you would be cut off from sunlight. If you have any boys make them help you pitch your tents, or if you are not so fortunate get what assistance you can, or if obliged do it yourself. Cover the ground inside of each tent with a tarpaulin or india rubber cloth and take it up every day and sun it. Have plenty of guns and fishing-tackle for all the members of your party, male and female, old enough to use them, and spend the greater part of every day tramping through the woods and fields in search of game. Even if you don't find any you will reap the benefit of your exercise. Or, if so inclined, follow the meanders of the stream in search of such fish as it may contain.

There are thousands of details which I must leave for you to work out yourself, in which operation you will without doubt get great assistance from the women members of your family. If you don't like fields and woods go to the ocean side or to the mountains or to the great lakes. You can scarcely go amiss, no matter where you go.

Try such a plan as this for one summer, and my word for it you will be able to revel in Wall street or in Delmonico's ball room with infinitely greater effect than you have ever reveled before after a sojourn at Newport or Saratoga or any such other place. Try it this summer, and if you find it doesn't pay, so far as the health, strength, endurance and beauty of yourself, your wife and your children are concerned, don't try it again.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

A Swimming Feat.

NEW YORK, June 30.—"Steve" Brodie, the swimmer, reached the Battery this morning after his long swim from Albany. He seemed to be greatly exhausted, and was taken to his home. He made the trip in six days and one hour, or nine hours better than Boyton's time. The latter's journey was 30 miles less than that covered by Brodie. After consultation with Al Davis and other sporting men Brodie said he would challenge Paul Boyton to swim from Cincinnati to Louisville for $500.

Mormon Church Property.

SALT LAKE, July 6.—Church agents to-day turned over to Receiver Dyer the noted church farm near this city of 1110 acres valued at $250,000. Further large amounts of property are expected to be reclaimed within a few days in government proceedings against Mormon church property.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, July 6.—Wool quiet; Texas and Territory 13 to 20, pulled 22 to 38.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Wool quiet; stocks light. Eastern Oregon 12 to 18, Valley Oregon 18 to 22, New Mexico and Colorado 12 to 17.

A Much-Married Man.

DETROIT, July 6.—J. W. Brown, the bigamist recently arrested in Chicago, was arraigned to-day. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail. It is stated now that Brown has married no less than thirty-two times, and many of his dupes are expected at the trial.

LONDON IMPRESSIONS.

Jenny June on the Peculiarities of the English Metropolis.

A Bright, Gossipy Letter from a Popular Writer.

The English Lodgings—A Day on the Thames.

Mary Anderson at Home—An Outing with the Actress.

LONDON, July 1, 1888.

Lodgings are an English specialty, a peculiarly London way of living, and I have always wanted to try it. I was particularly glad, therefore, to have one recommended to me before starting from New York, in one of the best "apartment" localities, Jermyn street, W., and to receive, before we left the steamer, an intimation that though London was very full, the departures of the regular inmates from London on a visit at this juncture enabled the lady of the house to accommodate us with a room at the moderate charge of one guinea per week.

We found the street a quiet one off Piccadilly, in the close vicinity of Carlton terrace and St. James' park—in short, in the very centre of everything, as our landlady informed us; and as the house has been newly painted a dark Indian red, has handsome window boxes, a barred door and a "swell" boy to open it, what more could be desired? We have now been one week settled in our London quarters, and we have enjoyed the new experience very much indeed. Every morning at 7.30 the maid brings us hot water; at 8.30 our breakfast, which we take in our room because dining-room and "coffee-room" are both full at that hour. Our breakfast consists of brown and white rolls, toast, coffee, stewed gooseberries, "kippers," or eggs, bacon, or fresh fish, such as sole or whitebait—this morning it was both.

After breakfast our landlady makes her appearance and asks what we will have for dinner—will we have cutlets, chops, steak or chicken. There are only two of us, and therefore we cannot go into "joints." Usually it is chops, cutlets, or "bit" of roast lamb, with spinach, a salad, and a "sweet"—that is a gooseberry tart or its equivalent. But one day (Saturday) she suggested chicken, as half could be left "cold" for Sunday. We agreed, dubiously, our transatlantic appetites doubting the amount of satisfaction to be obtained from half a chicken for each day's dinner. The size of the chicken confirmed our fears, and we were delighted to hear on Sunday that the "cat" had got into the larder and eaten the rest, and that we could have a "nice bit" of roast lamb instead.

The following is an exact copy of bill rendered and paid for one week, but inclusive of two weeks rent, each paid in advance.

MRS. C. TO MR. E.

June, 1888.	£	s	d
7th—2 tea dinners	0	4	0
8th—2 breakfasts	0	3	0
2 dinners	0	4	0
1 soda	0	0	4
9th—2 breakfasts	0	2	6
2 meat teas	0	4	0
10th—2 breakfasts	0	3	0
2 dinners	0	4	0
Soda	0	0	6
11th—2 breakfasts	0	3	0
2 dinners	0	4	0
12th—2 breakfasts	0	2	0
2 dinners	0	4	0
13th—2 breakfasts	0	2	0
Refreshments	0	0	6
Total	2	0	10
Two weeks' rent	2	2	0
Attendance and candles	0	3	6
Total	£4	6	4

That is a very moderate showing for London in the season, and in a not cheap locality; especially when it is considered that the prices are not for regular boarding, but for strangers who seek temporary accommodations. Deducting the guinea for the second week's rent, leaves the whole cost of one week's living for two persons £3, 5s. and 4d., less than $17. Add the luncheons taken at shopping and street restaurants, and the whole cost becomes about $20, $10 per week each. London has become the permanent home of many Americans who find either appreciation or something which they value to compensate for its months of murky skies, and its constantly increasing distances. Every one who comes, comes again. Every one who comes stays, and finally leaves with reluctance. Our singers, our artists, our literary men are better known here than at home, and receive an amount of consideration which goes far to explain their affection for the mother land. There is an audience here for everything that is good of its kind, and once a favorite, always a favorite, for there is not the craze for novelty with the majority that has been cultivated with us, but an abiding sense of values which makes the British the most loyal people in the world, if somewhat dogged and obstinate in prejudices.

Of Americans staying in London it is said there are not so many as usual, but one meets them everywhere. A conspicuous figure is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, whose dramatization of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is now running with such success. Mrs. Burnett goes out a great deal and wears lovely artistic toilets, which are as much admired as her work. She looked exceedingly well the other day at a reception given by Mrs. Felix Moscheles, the wife of the artist, in Cadogan Gardens, to introduce Mr. Sidney Woollett to a London drawing room audience, in a costume of tea green and violet, with tea tinted vest of lace and lace bonnet, and with violets and white aigrettes. Miss Mary Anderson was also present with her intimate friend the Baroness Von Hugel, sister to the Earl of Pembroke and also to the beautiful Countess of Lonsdale. Miss Anderson is spending her little season of rest at her home at Hampstead, where she lives with her mother and other members of the family. It is a beautiful, wide, sunny house, with a great interior hall and gallery, upon which the upper rooms open. "Salve" is cut in the marble of the porticoed entrance, and the music-room, dining room and cheerful, spacious drawing room, with deep-seated bay windows, open upon an acre of lovely shaded grounds, equipped for lawn tennis, with tented pavilions for afternoon tea, and looking out upon the historic heath of Hampstead, not blasted, as we think of all heaths since Shakespeare's time, but undulating, breezy and picturesque, with distant hills and near-by woods, made famous by Byron and Shelley and Coleridge, and affording on a clear day a view of the spire of the church of Harrow, which Byron has immortalized from this very spot. Hampstead is the most beautiful of the London suburban districts, hardly to be called a suburb, since it is quite within London and easily reached by omnibus, underground railroad or cab. But it lies high, is terraced up with many handsome residential dwellings, standing in their own grounds and gardens, and has for park the whole of Hampstead heath, recently secured to the public as its property forever. Here and in the immediate neighborhood of North Regent's Park live many artists and literary men. Here comes at least once a week, for the "good air," Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the royal academy, and here Mary Anderson lives "out of doors," with a circle of intimates which includes Alma Tadema and his family, Lady Mary Hugel, Lord and Lady Lytton, Lord and Lady Pembroke, W. S. Gilbert and the Tennysons, and with such visitors as Max Muller and his family, the Gladstones and others scarcely less eminent. This admission into what is really a charmed circle Miss Anderson owes to her rare quality as woman as well as artist, and to her refinement and true sympathy with what is noblest and best in humanity, as well as with all forms of art. "She is the most absolutely faithful woman to her conscience, to her ideals, that I have ever known," said an intimate and illustrious friend of hers recently.

Personally she has become a magnificent specimen of physical perfection, owing to the simplicity of her life, her healthful dress and her constant outdoor exercise. Her manners are simple and sweet, as of old. She will not attend very large or very formal entertainments, and does not give them, but she is often found at "teas," luncheons, dinners and garden parties, and gives charming dinners and "tennis teas" herself, to which it is considered a privilege to be invited, by very great people indeed. One of these, a duke, remarked at a luncheon the other day that Mary Anderson was a "true republican," for she "did not consider people were any worse for being born to a title—nor any better."

"The Winter's Tale," which she produced at the Lyceum, is said to have been a revelation. It was a surprise to herself, although she saw and believed in its great possibilities. But it was not supposed that it could be made a long "draw," and that it should be played 166 nights—throughout the entire season indeed—the last night to the most closely packed and enthusiastic audience that ever assembled even within the walls of the Lyceum, was a marvel, since it had never before been considered a successful acting play, and its longest record was once for thirty nights. Alma Tadema furnished the designs for the costumes, which are strictly correct, fidelity in no case being sacrificed to prettiness.

One of Miss Anderson's chief recreations is rowing on the Thames, and we were so fortunate as to be her guests on a recent boat trip from Henley to Maidenhead. On this occasion there was only one gentleman in the party of five, Mr. Adamowski, the famous violinist, and a charming fellow, who took his turn at the oars and the lines, Miss Anderson doing the principal pulling herself. A rowing trip on the Thames is the one thing that experienced London people always speak of as the acme of enjoyment, a typical delight, not to be measured except by actual participation, and so indeed we found it. Those who only get a glimpse of the Thames from the wharves, from bridges and landings, have no idea of the exquisite beauty, the atmosphere of thought and gentle life which has grown up and about the historic stream. So old, how has it been kept so young, so quiet, so clear of all vulgarizing influences, so sweet, so lined, far as the eye can see with hill and dale and wooded valley, that it might have been dropped yesterday fresh from paradise?

"Meet us at Henley to-morrow morning," telegraphed Miss Anderson, "by the train that leaves Paddington station at 9.10." Londoners are not early risers, and it was a matter of some difficulty to get hot water and breakfast and arrive at Paddington station at that unusually early hour. We accomplished it, however, and in due time arrived at Henley, the starting point of the great regattas, and a bright and lively Thames town, with that air of thrift and cultivated rusticity which is characteristic of village life near the great centers of English civilization. Miss Anderson and her mother met us and Mr. Adamowski joined us at the Anchor inn, a few yards from which our boat lay moored, and where we only stopped long enough to be fortified with a glass of ginger ale.

Miss Anderson was in regular Thames boating rig—blue flannel dress intersected with knife-plaiting of white, with lines of gold braid; sailor blouse bodice and shirt and white straw sailor hat with wide ribbon band and upright bunch of loops. Underwear, a divided skirt of fine wool, with knitted finish and soft, long, silky wool vest. No corset, tournure, dragging skirts or superfluous things hanging loose. Just a neat, simple, trim, yet wonderfully picturesque dress for a body as strong and supple, as perfectly under control and command as that of a young athlete. All this is the result of sanitary dressing, living and outdoor exercise. Those who saw Mary Anderson when she first appeared upon the American stage will remember a girl of 16, of splendid possibilities, but typical American physique—long-limbed, thin-armed, rather flat-chested, but with magnificent outlines; a voice of a depth and power which seemed out of proportion to her chest strength, and a face which expressed aspiration and longing more than any I ever saw. This Mary Anderson, in her "holiday" humor, her voice breaking out in snatches of song, her body bent to the oars, her arms muscular and well developed, pulling a long, strong, even stroke, which sent a heavy boat—with five not light-weight people—rapidly down stream, was very different from that, yet the same—just the difference between the material and its high development and cultivation on perfectly natural, not artificial, lines.

Who can describe a quiet loveliness that is indescribable? The Thames is more tortuous than the Rhine; but our route lay from Henley to Maidenhead, through a region of such tranquil yet varied loveliness that one desired only to sit and dream, and let the ripple of the clear, mirror-like water, the splash of the oars, the voices of the skylarks from the distant shores sink into one's soul. No refuse, no litter, no machinery along the river banks mars the beautiful tranquility of the idyllic scene. The dreamful peace and restful sweetness is broken only by occasional villas and pretty, ivy-grown cottages, whose grounds and gardens extend to the water's edge; by here and there a boat load of pleasure seekers, like ourselves, and by the approach to the "locks" and "weirs," of which there are many, and which form social incidents, where parties on different boats, who are known to each other, meet.

We passed Mill End, Culham Court, Whittington Farm, Hurley, Bisham Abbey, where Queen Elizabeth once resided, and stopped at Great Marlow for lunch at a famous hostelry, the "George and Dragon," which is close to the bridge where we landed. Chops, with tomato sauce, asparagus, salad, delicious cottage bread and butter, sweet omelet and gooseberry tart were served in a dining room lined with small-paned glass windows, like a conservatory looking out upon the river, the bridge, the town and a rare old tree, with tablet showing that it was brought from St. Helena—a shoot from a tree planted by Napoleon.

Leaving Great Marlow we made a landing at Quarry Woods, saw a lone little boat, with, not Shelley, but a lone girl in it, and anchored under the trees to evade a passing shower. Then we proceeded along our way, through scenes of surpassing beauty, for this is quite the supremest part of the royal river, until we came to tea, and raspberry jam, and more delicious cottage bread and butter at Cookham, and thence to Maidenhead. The hands of both Adamowski and Miss Anderson were blistered by this time, but she pulled a steady stroke and brought us in on good time and in fine order, with not a "hair turned." The "house" boats, which are a feature of the Thames, were being newly rigged for the Henley regatta, and some already had their blue-tiled pots and boxes filled with white and yellow flowers. William Black's recent "Adventures of a House Boat," bids fair to rival his "Adventures of a Phaeton." A house boat is fitted with drawing room, sleeping rooms and complete culinary department. One that was greatly admired and attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales recently, was draped with hangings of striped white and yellow Indian silk, decorated with white and yellow flowers, and the ladies' dresses were all white or yellow, while those of the men were of flannel, striped white and yellow, with white caps and shoes.

The day came to an end, as all days must, finishing with a prosaic ride from Maidenhead to London on the railway. But it was one of those, too swift in passing, that are put away in the memory and kept there forever.

JENNY JUNE.

STATE NEWS.

It is reported that a lockout of miners is impending at Aspen.

The Denver Tramway company expect to put four large construction crews at work in a few days.

Some miscreant ignited a wagon load of fireworks at Leadville on the evening of the Fourth. Mayor Bower had his right leg broken below the knee by a rocket stick.

The following delegates have been appointed to represent the Denver Chamber of commerce at the deep water convention to be held at Ft. Worth July 10th: Hon. Jos. E. Bates, Jos. T. Cornforth, W. G. Evans, W. E. Pabor and John E. Poole.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Some Talk of Establishing Pottery Works at Colorado City.

For some time past there have been rumors in circulation to the effect that pottery works were to be established at Colorado City at an early date. These rumors are now about to assume definite shape, and if sufficient capital can be secured our neighboring city will soon have one of the largest fire clay factories in the state. Mr. Charles Schell, Dr. Henry Silsby and others, have recently secured a title to 160 acres of land having valuable deposits of fire clay and located within three miles of Canon City. They propose to ship the clay to Colorado City if a factory can be erected there. It is estimated that such a business enterprise would give employment to about 175 men. Messrs. Schell and Silsby are confident that the value of the location of such a factory in this vicinity will be readily recognized, and that a number of local capitalists will interest themselves in the project.

The following is a description of the land owned by Messrs. Schell and Silsby near Cañon City, which is taken from the last issue of the Reporter:

About two years ago there was discovered in our vicinity, that which is destined to be of great value to Cañon City, and have a material bearing on its future as a manufacturing center. The nature of the discovery has until late been known to but few, while its merits were being demonstrated to men of money the merits have been fully shown up, and now the capital for its development will not be long in coming to the front. Before entering however, into details, it will be well perhaps to call attention to the fact so often cited, that Cañon must have manufactories and has no excuse for being without them, because here is the water power and the crude material to run a dozen such industries. Home capitalists have been and still are neglectful of their own interests, but with opportunities brought to their own doors, and under their own observation their eyes will or ought to be opened. If instead of confining themselves entirely to fruit raising, cattle and corner lots, they would make an expenditure of one-tenth in any other legitimate undertaking, the other nine-tenths would pour in from the east eager for investments. Crude material would lose its crudeness in the finished article without a double transit across the plains. The vast repository which lies under the unattractive surface of some parts of Colorado is not altogether in silver and gold, but in material, which will bring in the dollars with less labor, and more benefit to the citizens at large. It will surprise many to know that within two miles of Canon there is such a mass of untouched wealth that the development of it means millions to the city and state and a foundation more firm than if on precious metals, on cattle, or on land; for the development necessitates manufactories embracing a field of marvelous breadth. So much to build on and to show what capital to develop this treasury will bring to pass. Some men have known the value of this locality for quite awhile, but they could not command the funds to develop it, or put the crude material on the market. Without development and money to work it, it was like an unlocked vault. It was brought into the notice of those who could invest the amount, if the material was as represented. A critical examination was made by several of the most noted experts in the country, who gave a flattering report every time. Armed with this and several specimens of the manufactured article on a small scale, Mr. Charles Schell, one of the owners of the deposit, went to Colorado City not long since, and all to whom he showed his samples were surprised and loud in their praise of its true worth. What these were made of is told in a few words. It is simply this, "fire clay," and the spot from whence it comes is only two miles from the city of Canon; and yet to the eye unskilled in science there is nothing striking about the location save its general barrenness, though the croppings to a geologist are like an open book. Silsby and Schell have taken five claims on the deposit. The pay streak runs from two feet and a half to seven feet in width and the quantity is simply inexhaustible. These gentlemen have tried to get home capital interested in the development of their claims, so as to have the crude material manufactured into articles of commerce right here at home, but so far they have made little success. The consequence is that Colorado City parties will no doubt get hold of the property; the clay will be shipped to that live city, and utilized there, while Canon will again sit supinely down and wait for something to turn up to give her a boom. Dr. Silsby the chemist of the combination showed us this week some specimens in a diminutive size of drain pipe, tile, fire brick, scorifiers, etc., all of which appeared to be of the finest quality. The fire brick are much whiter, of smoother, finer and lighter weight than any we ever saw before, while the scorifiers, which are made after a new process, bid fair to rival the world-famous scorifiers made at Battersea, England. One of these which we examined had been subjected to a white heat for over two hours, and came forth without a crack or a crumble, just as solid as the moment it was put into the flame. There is an independent fortune just in the manufacture of these little things alone, as never before was there a locality known in the world that produced the proper kind of clay for this purpose, outside of Battersea, England. By establishing pottery works here, this fire clay business would help to make Canon a busy bee hive of manufacturing industry, and we hope that Messrs. Silsby and Schell will yet be induced by home capital not to sell to outsiders and that the crude material may be manufactured here instead of being taken to Colorado City.

Another Iron Firm Yield.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The list of firms that have signed the Amalgamated Workmen's scale was increased to-day by the name of the Lawrence Iron Co. of Ironton. The firm employs about 300 workmen, and operations will be resumed at once.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of $13,500,000 in the public debt during June and a decrease of $112,900,000 in the debt for the fiscal year ended to-day. The total receipts during the year are estimated at $376,000,000, and total expenditures $273,000,000, leaving a surplus of $97,000,000.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Number of Petitions Presented and Referred.

Two Ordinances Introduced and Passed Unanimously.

Resignation of the Chief of the Fire Department Presented.

A regular meeting of the council was held Monday evening, with Mayor Stricker and all the aldermen present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following petition was read:

We, the undersigned property owners, respectively in blocks — and K in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the city ditch, as at present constructed through said blocks causes the water to set back and overflow portions of our land above the ditch, and also the street in front of same. We respectfully request the privilege of straightening the course of the ditch and bringing it to such a level as to cause a free flow of the water through the same in accordance with the plan herewith submitted. We offer to make the change and to box the ditch in a good substantial manner, at our own expense, and under the direction of the city engineer.

Signed:
W. B. FAUNCE,
— ROBERTSON,
W. E. THORNE,
G. W. THORNE,
— G. ROWE,
JESSIE M. ROWE,
CHARLES THURLOW.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the petition was referred to the committee on streets and ditches, with power to act.

The street railway company requested the privilege of constructing a barrier on the north side of its track, west of the Monument creek bridge to a point near the southeast corner of Cable's addition.

On motion of Alderman Stubbs the request of the street railway company was granted.

Alderman Skinner, from the sewer committee stated that two of the parties who had agreed to give the right of way for the sewerage pipes through their property had now refused their consent and demanded compensation.

On motion of Alderman Stubbs the committee were authorized to proceed in the matter as they should deem best for the interests of the city.

Alderman Lawton, from the committee on streets and ditches, reported in favor of changing the grade in front of Mr. G. Rowe's premises and the first and second lots north of the same, on the east side of Tejon street between Kiowa street and Pike's Peak avenue. The grade to be changed by the city engineer. On motion of Alderman Lawton the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on public grounds and buildings requested the privilege of removing the street lamp in front of Dr. Solly's residence on Cascade avenue which was granted.

Alderman Stevens from the committee on irrigation and cemetery stated that some dispute had arisen between the irrigation commissioner and the owners of vegetable tracts regarding the amount of water which they could use and the times when they could have it.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the matter was referred to the committee on irrigation and cemetery and the irrigation commissioner.

Alderman Stubbs introduced an amendment to the fire department ordinance which had been agreed upon by the companies composing the department.

On motion of Alderman Stubbs the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed by the following vote: Ayes, Stubbs, Bartlett, Skinner, Limebaugh, Callaway, Lennox, Lawton, Stevens.

Alderman Stubbs introduced an amendment to Section — of the ordinance concerning nuisances.

The amendment is as follows:

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs:

That Section — of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance concerning nuisances," passed April 5th, 1886, be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION —. That any stable, stall, shed, apartment, pen or place or any yard or appurtenance thereof where any horse, cow, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept in this city, so as to be offensive, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than $5 for each day he neglects or refuses to abate such nuisance after being notified by the board of health so to do.

On motion of Alderman Lennox the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed by the following vote: Ayes, Skinner, Bartlett, Callaway, Lawton, Lennox, Stubbs, Limebaugh and Stevens.

On motion of Alderman Limebaugh the superintendent of water works was directed to remove the old setter at the head of the water works system which has not been in use for some time.

The monthly reports of the police magistrate and city treasurer were received and placed on file. The report of the city treasurer showed that during the month of June $14,930.86 had been received, $5,406.14 had been expended, leaving a balance in the treasury of $9,524.72.

The monthly report of the hook and ladder company was received and placed on file.

Alderman Stubbs requested to be excused from further attendance at the meeting. On motion of Alderman Limebaugh his request was granted.

Mr. D. W. Robbins, as a representative of the Grand Army post, requested the council to set aside a number of lots in the new addition to Evergreen cemetery for the purposes of the burial of deceased soldiers.

On motion of Alderman Callaway the matter was referred to the committee on irrigation and cemetery.

The written consent of Mrs Mary L. Buckminster to the erection of a platform in front of her property on Moreno avenue by the Colorado Midland Railway company was presented by Alderman Lennox, who stated that the traveling public would be greatly accommodated by the erection of the platform. On motion of Alderman Limebaugh the matter was referred to the street and ditch committee with power to act.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Thomas Hughes, groceries	$110 00
H. Reid, services	42 00
H. Reid, services	205 50
D. McShane, changing course Monument creek	619 47
F. N. Robinson, supplies	36 10
J. H. Wilcox, services	480 00
Duncan Bell, supplies	3 20
John Knote, services	198 00
C. A. Lansing, rent of ranch	50 00
E. C. Bartlett, repairs	17 45
R. P. Nichols, collecting poll tax	58 80
Anderson & Young, repairs	26 63
C. A. Murphy, repairs	6 10
G. S. Barnes & Son, hardware	105 73
E. S. Bumstead & Co., tapping	67 50
Colorado Springs Gas & Coke Co., light	66 75
E. S. Bumstead & Co., repairs	19 40
A. J. Abernathy, hauling hose cart	1 00
George Cant & Co., repairs	64 50
Mat Haggerty, hauling hose cart	1 00
Robert Steele, hauling hose cart	50
H. C. McCreery, cash advanced	104 11
Engineering News Publishing Co., advertising	6 80
Republican Publishing Co., advertising	19 25
J. T. Crandall, supplies	162 25
Mrs. M. McTavish, supplies	9 50
E. I. Gay, supplies	2 50
L. B. Johnson, services	31 35
Colorado Coal & Iron company, pipe	906 10
Gowdy & Andrew, advertising	3 00
F. P. Wheeler, labor	58 90
R. L. Taylor, supplies	16 30
J. F. Seldomridge & Son, grain	18 31
Public Grounds, work per Bourke	70 00
Cemetery work, per W. P. Douglass	15 00
L. C. Dana, cash advanced	1 50
L. C. Dana, killing and burying dogs	44 00
Thomas Shideler, magistrate's fees	51 12
Fire Companies	50 00
Street and ditch work, per Bourke	71 00
Extension work, per Frost	99 75
Street and ditch work, per Clark	418 80
R. S. Johns, meals for prisoners	82 00
Salary roll	1348 31

Alderman Lawton presented a plat of Lowell's addition and moved its acceptance which was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Lawton, Lennox, Limebaugh, Skinner, Callaway, Bartlett and Stevens; absent Stubbs.

Alderman Lawton also presented the plat of addition No. — to Evergreen cemetery which was accepted by the following vote: Ayes, Lawton, Lennox, Callaway, Stevens, Limebaugh, Bartlett, Skinner; absent Stubbs.

The city clerk then read the following communication:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Colorado Springs:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith tender my resignation as chief engineer of the fire department, and respectfully ask that it be accepted to take effect on the election of my successor. It is impossible for me to devote the time to the discharge of the duties of the office that I think is necessary and I have decided that this is the only proper course for me to pursue.

Very respectfully,
A. G. DRAPER,
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

On motion of Alderman Limebaugh the resignation of the chief engineer was accepted to take effect as soon as his successor was elected and qualified.

The council then adjourned.

A GOOD GAME.

Colorado Springs Defeats the Prides of Denver in a Well Played Game.

A pretty exhibition of ball playing was given by the Colorado Springs and Prides of Denver clubs Saturday afternoon. Aside from a rather disagreeable dust storm which prevailed during the early part of the game, the weather was all that could be desired. The Denver club held the lead until the fourth inning when the home club scored three runs. Not a man of the Prides crossed the home plate after the fourth inning, though several times men were on bases. The number of the visiting club who were left on bases speaks volumes for the sharpness of the local club's fielding. Ferguson pitched a splendid game, and though he was hit a little more freely than Bates the hits made off his delivery were scattered. Bates pitched a good game and had he received proper support in the field the result of the game might have been different. He is by far one of the most promising pitchers seen on the local grounds this season. The features of the game were the capture of difficult flies by [illegible] and Winnie. The score:

COLORADO SPRINGS	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
W. J. McMahon, c	4	1	0	16	1	1
F. McMahon, r f	4	0	0	0	0	2
Smith, 3d b	4	2	1	0	1	1
Lynch, 2d b	4	1	1	2	2	2
Ferguson, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Fitzgerald, 1st b	4	1	0	7	0	1
Hunter, c f	3	1	2	1	0	1
English, l f	3	0	0	1	0	0
De Witt, s s	3	0	1	0	2	0
Total		7	6	27	7	8

PRIDES	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Brady, c	5	0	2	9	3	4
Nicholls, s s	5	0	1	0	1	1
Carlin, 2d b	5	0	1	1	1	0
Bates, p	4	0	0	1	4	0
Gilchrist, 1st b	4	2	2	9	1	1
Bell, r f	4	0	0	1	0	
Lee, 3 b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Winnie, l f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Townsend, c f	4	1	2	1	0	1
Total		3	8	24	11	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado Springs	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1	0	2	*	—7
Prides	0	[illegible]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two base hits—Lynch.
Passed balls—W. J. McMahon 3, Brady 2.
Wild pitches—Bates 1, Ferguson 2.
Left on bases—Prides 9, Colorado Springs 1.
Struck out—By Ferguson 15, by Bates 11.
Umpire—G. W. Smith.

County Surveyor Reed has just completed a large and accurate map of the county which has been placed in the county commissioners' room. It gives all the section, township and range lines, the railroads, county roads, and the course of all the dry and perennial streams in the county. In the words of County Commissioner Skinner "it is a beauty."

RUSSIA'S ARMY.

The New York Times' Correspondent on Mobilization Possibilities.

PARIS, June 17, 1888.

It is generally conceded that, if the probabilities of war's imminence have decreased, so long as these causes of international discord exist it is merely a question of time and opportunity for an appeal to that *ultimatum ratio regum*, of which the issue must decide whether the Slav or the Teuton shall control the destinies of continental Europe.

The coming conflict has been freely discussed, its results have been discounted, and it already has its literature, in which amateur imaginative strategists have elaborated plans of campaign, and written descriptions of future battles, that are either stowed away for after use, or are printed anticipatively, so as to prove the fitness of their authors to be especial war correspondents and military oracles. Now, I have not the pretension to prophecy, having learned that, as happened to Mr. Burns's mouse, the cleverest laid schemes are often brought to naught by some unforeseen accident, my object is merely to indicate summarily the probable working of Russia's mobilization, always premising that my summary is necessarily a compilation from official data, from the many reviews of the subject which have appeared in the Revue Militaire de l'Etranger and L'Avenir Militaire, and from the articles *ad hoc*, published by the Russian and German press, among which latter is an admirable pamphlet, "Von der Weichsel zum Dnieper," signed "Sarmaticus," a pseudonym said to cover the personality of one of the most important officers of the German staff.

In Russia, as elsewhere, mobilization is the completion to a war footing of the peace effectives of her army, by the calling into active service of contingents not hitherto with the colors. But if, theoretically, analogous, this operation cannot be executed in Russia absolutely according to the same rules which are followed in France and Germany, where distances are less and means of communication greater.

In round numbers, each battalion of Russian infantry should receive 500 additional men who are conveyed by ordinary carriages from their homes to the nearest railway stations, but the distance between recruiting centres and regimental depots is generally so great that the transport of the 8400 reservists who are to complete each division of sixteen battalions, will tax the railway resources to their utmost capacity during the first days of any general mobilization.

Less delay need be apprehended for the cavalry, the Guard, line and divisionary regiments of Don Cossacks are always kept up to very nearly full strength, their chargers are well broken, thoroughly seasoned animals and as draught horses are obtainable by requisition, every cavalry regiment can take the field at short notice with six full squadrons.

On its peace footing the artillery is numerically strong in men, and will only require 30 additional gunners per battery, but, on the other hand, as the number of pieces is increased from four to eight, and that of wagons from two to twenty, in each battery it will need — more horses, and their transport becomes a matter for serious consideration. Although Russia's equine resources are immense, all her provinces cannot provide animals suitable for the service of her artillery, which is of very heavy calibre. The equipage trains are usually mobilized at their division headquarters, but this service is badly organized, and its mobilization must be slow, especially in consequence of the enormous accumulation of *matériel* in the large garrisons.

The total time for the entire mobilization of Russia's armies can only be estimated approximately, as it must vary according to distances, and is absolutely under the control of the general staff at St. Petersburg, where nothing is left to the discretion of provincial or corps commanders. This system of excessive centralization will probably result in much confusion and loss of time. And it must also be borne in mind that no experiment of general mobilization has even yet been attempted in Russia, whose effectives have always, hitherto, been completed during the operations of the campaign. This was notably the case in 1877, when notwithstanding the labors of all the preceding winter, her six army corps were only ready to cross the Danube in the month of June. Since then, however, great progress has been made, and thanks to the law of obligatory military service, which is now rigorously enforced, Gen. Vannovsky can at present dispose of 3,000,000 of trained soldiers. Still this enormous development of forces will be a main cause of delays and difficulties due as well to the system of centralization as to differences in local situations, the incompetency and numerical insufficiency of the personnel and the immense distances to be traveled over. "Until experience shall have proved that this colossal machine can be practically worked," writes Sarmaticus "Russia has nothing but deficits to expect in the liquidation of her political budget."

Considering the operation as terminated when the conscripts, having reached their depots, are armed and equipped, Sarmaticus calculates three full days as the average time necessary in all cases when the depots are not the points at which are cantonned the troops whose effectives are to be completed.

French military experts regard this estimate as exaggerated, basing their views upon the experiment of last year when, for the first time, the reservists were called out, and when in no case the time consumed in the journey to and from the point of mobilization exceeded ten days each way. Now it is admissible that Russian telegraphy is sufficiently general for the transmission of orders to every town and village of European Russia within 48 hours after their issue, wherefore, granting the usual two full days allowed to arrange the private affairs of the individual, every reservist in even the most remote provinces can be on the road to his depot by the evening of the fourth or the morning of the fifth day, and may be expected to reach there on the fourteenth, so as to be regularly incorporated on the fifteenth. This calculation gives 15 days as a maximum and not as an average.

There is no reason to suppose, says the able critic of the Avenir Militaire, that the reservists of Kiew, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, cannot reach their corps as promptly as those of Berlin, Munich, and Koenigsberg, and there is reason to suppose that arrangements do exist by which troops of the active army will complete their effectives by contingents in proximity to their centres of mobilization. Probably, the discretion necessary in this matter is a dominant reason for the "exaggerated centralization" which so exasperates the Germans.

Serious innovations are contemplated in the recruiting system followed in time of peace. At present, contingents are divided into two great categories the so called national element, and the element furnished by the western provinces or Marches, to correspond with which garrisons are classified as interior and Marches garrisons, both receiving the national element in the proportion of three fourths to the element of the Marches. This system is faulty in that it is a cause of much loss of time in the transport of recruits from the interior or to the western frontier, but it was inspired by political considerations, and, especially by doubts of Polish loyalty. But it is an open question whether those doubts are founded, and there is an impression among competent authorities that the Poles have no special reason to prefer Germanism, by which their brethren of German-Poland have always been absorbed, to Russification which the Poles of Russia have always resisted, so that, in this coming war of races, they will have no interest to desert the Slav banner, under which alone they can preserve their autonomy. Ergo, incorporate en masse all the Poles, Esthonians and Livonians with the regiments already in the Marches, and so save time. Much may be urged for and against this project, but, certainly, the populations of those provinces are no more anxious for the friendship and protection of their German "brethren," than are the natives of Alsace and Lorraine.

In short, it may be concluded that all the cavalry and horse artillery is always mobilized and ready for active service at a few hours' notice, but, on the other hand, that the infantry, foot artillery, technical troops, etc., can only be prepared successively and by fractions, of which some can take the field as rapidly as in any other continental army, while others can only be sent on much later, in other words, the majority of Russian regiments must begin the campaign with effectives which, though greater than those of their normal peace establishment are inferior to their proper war complement, and can only be brought to full strength during the operations. All critics, friends as well as enemies of Russia, agree on one point: her mobilization cannot be instantaneous, if I may use that term, as it would be in France, Germany, and, perhaps, Austria, but they differ on another point, viz.: the latter maintain and the others deny that it must be necessarily a laborious and dilatory.

For a calculation of the time required for the concentration of the Russian armies, it is necessary to know their proposed objective, as upon this will depend the points chosen for the massing of forces.

Two lines of operations have been generally taken for granted as probable; a direct march through Roumania upon Bulgaria, or an advance into Galicia and thence towards Buda-Pesth. Neither of these would seem admissible, and for reasons based upon the most elementary principles of strategy. I do not pretend to be in the confidence of General Vannofsky, but I refuse to believe that he would preconize the passage of the Pruth, at all times hazardous, in the teeth of four Roumanian corps-d'armee, or would move en masse against the Hungarian capital. In both cases, the flank and rear of the Russian columns are exposed to attack of the allied armies. To the latter exists a most serious objection, viz., Russian railway organization is altogether unfavorable to large concentrations along that front.

A demonstration along the Roumanian frontier is probable, as is an advance through Roumanian territory, should the Roumanians elect to join the Russian cause; and equally probable are important operations in Galicia. But both political and strategical reasons indicate Berlin as the Russian principal objective, "Russia should take the offensive, as Warsaw, first, and then Moscow, must be the objective of the allies. The Russians protest that all preparations now going on are of a strictly defensive character; opinions differ on this point. But, without questioning the sincerity of those asservations, it must be remembered that from Clausewitz to von Moltke, all great captains have recommended a vigorous attack as the most efficient system of defence, and circumstances may impose the adoption of that system.

Taking then as admissible the hypothesis that Russia's main efforts be against Germany, the zone of concentration of her forces, to a great extent, be dictated by the configuration of her railways, the grouping of her armies may be varied by immediate exigencies, but, on principle, they must be assembled either within the circumscription of Vilna, or within the triangle Warsaw Brest Litowski and Bialistock.

The Russians, I repeat, disclaim all idea of aggression, but they are convinced that Marshal von Moltke contemplates a renewal of those tactics which succeeded so well in 1866 and 1870-71. Threatening Vilna, from his extreme left, Kieff from his right, he will, abruptly, convey both wings upon Brest, so as to envelop the entire Russian army in the Duchy of Warsaw, simultaneously, the Austrians, advancing from the Bukovine and Galicia, will enter Poland, *via* Lemberg, leaving Volhynia and Lublin, on their right and left, so as to invest Brest from the south, while another German army, moving from Dantzig, Koenigsberg and Thorn, turning the lines of defence of the Baz and the Vistula, via Soutzaki, Augustovo, Lomza and Bialistock, through upper Poland will complete the blockade of that entrenched camp from the north. That this combination will assuredly succeed is doubtful, but, if it does, the whole Russian army in the Duchy of Warsaw will be cut off from its base of supplies, within a fortnight, as was Osman Pasha's army at Plevna, with no other alternative than capitulation, or a disastrous defeat, by superior forces at Modlin or Ivangorod.

In short, whether the offensive originates with Russia or with the allies, the points of concentration must be identical either Vilna on the right, or on the left, Warsaw Brest Bialistock.

I have not the time the space necessary to give in detail the resources of the imperial railways which, in the absence of any reliable railway maps, can only be reckoned approximately, but which may be pretty fairly estimated as able to furnish eighty-four trains per diem, from the interior of the empire to the armies operating in Poland, Lithuania and Volhynia. Now, as 80 trains are generally admitted to be necessary for the transport of a corps d'armee of 37,000 men with its material, those 84 trains ought to carry to the front daily about 3_,000 troops of all arms, but as the number of locomotives is insufficient a reduction of this estimate is necessary, and 25,000 men daily is probably a fair calculation, or rather a maximum which can be rarely exceeded. Though the number of carriages is sufficient for the simultaneous transport of 250,000 or 300,000 men, the personnel of all kinds is not numerous enough to keep up the operation of any great length of time.

L'Avenir Militaire, which has studied this subject exhaustively, calculates as follows:

The troops now in Poland, Volhynia, Podolia and Lithuania, with their reserve formations, will be completed, at least partially by local contingents, and can be brought up to an effective of 525,000 men in the fifteenth day after the order for mobilization has been issued. The shipping of the cavalry and horse artillery can begin on the first or second day, but several days must elapse before a regular organization of military trains can be expected. This delay is estimated at six days, and as the first trains from Moscow and St. Petersburg will not require more than forty-eight hours for the conveyance and disembarkment of troops, it can be taken for granted that, on and after the 9th day the armies of operation will receive a daily reinforcement of 25,000, so that, by the evening of the 15th day they will have been increased by 175,000 men, which, added to the 525,000 already with the colors, or contributed by local reserves, will bring up their total effective to 700,000 troops of all arms. On the 16th there will be 725,000 men in the field, on the 17th day 750,000, and on the 31st day 1,100,000 men will have been landed within the zone of disembarkment. The Russians alone can tell whether all these men will be united within the zone of concentration.

That the debarkment of troop trains will be managed as methodically as in Germany is not to be supposed; at times fully and regularly constituted corps will be transported, at others, only reserve detachments on their way to rejoin their regiments already in the zone of concentration, but, notwithstanding all irregularities, it is safe to assume that after the sixth day, the daily addition to the army of operations will average 25,000 men.

As I have said, the Russian railways cannot keep up this service indefinitely but it must be remembered that, after a certain time, which the *Avenir Militaire* fixes at 30 days, a reduction in the number of men required is permissible; and estimating this reduction to be of 5,000 men *per diem*, which is admissible, we may conclude that, *cæteris paribus*, by the end of the second month, the Russians can have 1,700,000 troops upon the frontiers. But will they have those two months? Here is the doubtful point which I shall not pretend to argue, only venturing to remark that the most the Russians can hope for is to hold their adversaries in check for the first sixty days, and wear them out by constant friction, avoiding, if possible, decisive engagements.

GENERAL CARROLL TEVIS,
Paris Correspondent of the New York Times.

There has never been formed in this city a club for outdoor sports which has met with such quick support and has excited so much interest as "The El Paso Cricket and Tennis Club." Yet nothing has been done further than organizing and preparing the grounds. It is expected that the executive committee will within a few days be able to notify all members that the tennis courts and cricket grounds are ready for use. William — has been at work for the last two weeks on these grounds and has them nearly in proper condition. The club has engaged grounds for the season in the enclosure of the Athletic grounds and hopes to be able to give an opening cricket match by about the 5th inst., which will be an invitation affair entirely. The cricket will begin in the forenoon and at noon a suitable lunch will be served on the grounds. It is hoped also that there will be arranged a tennis tournament on or before the above mentioned date to be contested by members of the "El Paso" club against the "Colorado Springs" club. The cricket outfit will be here probably on Monday and practicing will then begin at once. It is probable that most of the playing will be done on the grounds between the hours of six and eight p.m. The membership of the "El Paso" club now includes the following gentlemen: Messrs. Armit, Barnes, Dr. Bell, — Bell, Rev. Black, Bott, Brisbin, Bush, Conne, De Coursey, Durkee, Earle, Ermatinger, Evans, Garstin, Goeckner, Goddard, —, Goddard, D. C., Gowdy, Hamilton, Hartley, Hayes, Dr. Horn, F. Horne, Jones, Lent, Luckraft, —, A. Lye, Frank Lye, Martin, McNie, McIntyre, Metcalf, Montieth, Morton, Nevins, Parrish, Perkins, Dr. Rice, Robinson, Rubel, Sanford, Sellers, Seeley, C. B. Seldomridge, Smith, Struthers, Stockbridge, Sweet, Timmins, Wilder, W., Wills, Woodruff and Woods. It is desired to have a hundred members. Messrs. Conne and Perkins will be glad to receive names for membership.

Mr. Harry F. Griscom, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was in the city as winter, died at his home in that city on June 25th. He was among the most promising young journalists and republican politicians of the state. During his stay in this city he formed many pleasant acquaintances by whom the news of his death will be greeted with profound sorrow.

The road to the Seven Lakes has been placed in good repair and the trip can now be made by wagon without little trouble. Parties are going to the summit of the peak daily by this route.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending June 29, 1888:

GENTLEMEN

Anderson, Wm H
Anderson, M
Atkinson, Orman
Austin, Charley
Baker, J M
Baker, L
Bannister, Geo M
Bardick, Perry
Bauer, A
Baxter, Hartley C (3)
Becker, W L
Benson, J M
Binegar, J W
Bobbitt, Farrie
Bohlmann, Alois A
Botella, Peolla
Boyer, C A
Brandt, Harry
Bradley, Wm
Brownell, J E
Brown, Frank
Brown, LaRue
Bruce, Master Gordon
Buntz, John
Burrus, Dick
Burgess, Horace
Bury, C H
Burnett, A G
Butler, T H
Campbell, Henry
Carrible, Sherman
Carrible, Will
Coffey, Thomas F
Coleman, John
Cook, Peter S
Crowe, James
Cunningham, Robert
Delaney, John
Devol, J H
Donahue, Joe
Duter, Sam
Duncan, S A (2)
Durham, Charles
Edwards, Harry
Ewing, S S
Farni, J C
Few, W E
Frazier, Eli
Gardner, James
Gaskill, Charles
Gerber, Wm
Gilmore, R F (2)
Godfrey, S
Gordon, N A
Griegs, Pedro (2)
Hardeman, James
Hargus, Berry
Harris, C L
Hastings, Dr A E
Hatfield, C W
Hemphill, John
Henry, J C
Hensley, Murat
Hilterbrand, Newton
Holm, Wm R
Holt, Barton W
Hovey, G L
Hoyt, Sherman
Hull, W H
Hullett, Charles E
Husung, J M
Hurst, Wm N (3)
Johnson, Harvey A
Keller, Edwin
Kimmery, John
Lamb, Chas L
Leonard, E
Liddle, D C
Lorcell, F E
McDarrah E
McKay, John
McNamara, Pat
May, G E
Miller, R S
Morton, Henry
Murdoch, James F
Odell, J J
Olis, Tom
Pendergrast, Elisha (2)
Perry, J M
Peterson S H
Pixie, John A
Porter, S R
Rabus, George
Radmore, Chas C
Rathton, Leonard (2)
Robinson, H C
Roberts, A
Ruggles, J M
Russell, A P
Sanders, Wm T
Schenck, Edward
Scott, H M
Seltzar, Stran K
Sevy, J
Shepherd, Frank
Sheels, Charles M
Simmons, Wellington
Slocum, Rev Wm
Sprague, E B
Stafford, A
Sullivan, P P
Smith, Alex
Smith, Allie
Smith, Hugh C
Smith, Charley
Taylor, E M
Taylor, Douglas
Terry, Frank
Tooker, Frank
Town, Wm S
Tremayne, W H
Vaughan, H A
Walker, T J
Wallace, James
Walsh, Patrick
West, Frank
Wiltbark, John F
Woods, Sam

LADIES

Allen, Miss Jennie
Allen, Miss Bertha
Anderson, Mrs Carrie B
Bailey, Mrs Caroline
Baldwin, Mrs M L
Barney, Mrs Sallie L
Beach, Mrs C W
Berry, Miss L B
Brown, Miss Emma
Bunce, Mrs Ella
Cell, Jr, Mrs Dave
Christy, Miss Kitty
Coleman, Mrs Emma
Collins, Mrs E M
Crowe, Mrs W
Cullins, Mrs Harriet
Davis, Miss Bel
Dillingham, Mrs M E
Dickey, Mrs Mary S
Dodge, Mrs G M
Eagar, Mrs Josephine
Ek, Miss Annie (2)
Everhart, Miss Flora
Fraker, Miss Daisy
Glover, Miss Minnie
Graham, Miss Jennie
Hemme, Augusta W
Henderson, Mrs W S
Hill, Mrs Katie
Hillyar, Miss Frank
Hoffman, Mrs J
Johnson, Mrs Geo
Kegner, Miss Annie
Lynch, Miss Lulu
Lyons, Mrs R A
McCarthy, Miss Maggie
McDonald, Miss Anna (2)
McReynolds, Mrs Frank
Mills, Mrs G A
Moore, Mrs Myra B
Morawetz, Mrs Pearl
Nichols, Mrs E
Nolan, Annie M
Olivina, [illegible]
O'Rourke, Miss Annie
Perrine, Miss Maggie
Poll, Mrs Charley
Powers, Mrs A
Reed, Mrs Mattie
Reed, Miss Mamie
Reed, Miss Lalla
Redden, Miss Mary
Robertson, Miss Addie
Rooney, Miss Ellen
Scanlon, Miss Katie
Scott, Agnes
Sheldon, Mrs Emma
Small, Miss Annie
Strickslett, Mrs Clemmie
Sullivan, Mrs M E
Smith, Mrs Geo W
Taylor, Miss Mattie D
Taylor, Miss Bernice
Vest, Mrs Arthur
Volpert, Miss Mary
Wilcox, Mrs R O
Wilson, Mrs E L

FOREIGN.

Abe, F E
Morgon, Morgon
Pilon, Peter

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. F. LOVE, P. M.

REPUBLICANS RATIFY.

Manitou Republicans Hold a Rousing Meeting: Creed Raymond Speaks.

According to previous announcement, the republicans of Manitou united in a mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Harrison and Morton. Signs of the demonstration began to show early in the evening, when crowds of patriotic youngsters began piling up boxes, barrels and other inflammable materials in the park in front of the Barker house. About 8 o'clock a special Midland train arrived bearing the Firemen's band of Colorado Springs and nearly two hundred republicans from that city. This started the ball. The big bonfire was lighted, fireworks were displayed and the music of the band and the colored drum corps woke patriotic echoes in the valley of Manitou. An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the Barker house, and the formal exercises were opened by addresses by Judge Campfield, Major McAllister and Rev. Johnson (colored) of Colorado Springs. They were listened to attentively and enthusiastically applauded.

In the meantime it became generally known that Hon. Creed Raymond, chairman of the California delegation to the Chicago convention, was in the city. He had arrived on a late train and was still at dinner when the band marched to the Cliff house and opened a serenade. A delegation composed of Senator Campbell and Mr. H. L. Barlow, of Colorado Springs, and Messrs. Grafton, Caldwell and Nichols waited on Colonel Raymond, and although that gentleman was suffering severely from a cold, they persuaded him to accompany them to the Barker house piazza, where he was introduced to the crowd by Hon. John Campbell. Following is a very brief synopsis of his remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The sound of my voice will tell you as well as otherwise can that I am too hoarse to address you to-night. If this were an ordinary occasion I should certainly refuse. But it is no ordinary occasion. It is a matter that interests every man in this great republic who has a wife and children to support or who has to earn his own bread.

We are no longer two great political parties divided on questions of trifling importance, but a united body of American people fighting for our homes, our rights, and our industries against an alliance south of the Mason and Dixon line, headed by Cleveland in the north and Carlisle in the south, working for the interests of England and the Cobden club.

On this 30th day of June, on the eve of that great battle fought on July 1st, General Lee issued an order to his army, that, should he drive the federals back and invade the north, any man in his army should burn a factory or desecrate a home, he should be hanged. [A voice: "Hurrah for Lee!"] But the republican party marched against Lee and swept his forces back. Now, the democrats have marshaled their forces again, and are preparing to attack the workman's home and his industries, and if they win, the factories all over this industrious north will be closed and the workman without bread, and then the rebel brigadiers in whose hands are now the reins of government can shout, "Surely Appomattox has been avenged."

I voted for Blaine (applause) in the Chicago convention and all our delegation were in favor of Blaine as long as there was a possibility of his taking the nomination. I have served under Blaine's standard since '76, and it was the first order of his I ever disregarded when California gave sixteen votes for him after his letter came. Then said I: "If we can't have Blaine, let us have the American whom Blaine loves the most. Let us have the man who four years ago withdrew from the race as soon as there was a chance for Blaine's nomination, and who last Sunday renounced his chances in favor of Blaine. The arrangement was all made and Blaine would have been nominated without opposition on Monday had not the letter demanding the withdrawal of his name been received. This turned the tide to Harrison. We have nominated our ticket and we offer it to the public, surmounted by the stars and stripes, against Cleveland and the red bandana.

The democratic party has for the first time in its history come out under its true colors. The red bandana; a flag which no virtuous woman honors and under which no brave man would fight. It is the symbol of slavery. It was a sign that she whose head it protected belonged to another, and the republican party removed it from her head while it wrested the shackles from her feet. The confederates then kept some of the stars and two of the colors on their flag. If we could beat it then how much easier can we beat it with all the stars and two of the colors gone. [Applause.]

This matter interests the ladies as well. If any of the women of Colorado have husbands so foolish as to come home wearing a red bandana in the place of the American flag, she should lay the broomstick across his shoulders. I think she would have just cause for divorce, and if she sues for divorce on this ground, I will come to Colorado and undertake her cause, and I am much mistaken if a Colorado jury would not give her a divorce and all his money too. [Laughter.]

I don't want to abuse the democrats, for I know some democrats whom I respect very much—some who are much better than the party; but the people of the south, white and black alike, are in as abject slavery as ever the negroes were before the war. In the St. Louis convention Cleveland and Carlisle put their foot on the neck of their party and trampled it into submission. We must work not only for ourselves, but for the freedom of all our people.

There has been a good deal of talk since Harrison's nomination about his record on the Chinese immigration question. That's a nice party to talk about anybody's record. The fact is, California has not always been without dissensions with certain republicans. Eastern people did not understand the Chinese question. They read the constitution and the declaration of independence, and, by the way, the name of Benj. Harrison appears on that document; they thought all foreigners had a right to the glorious liberty of this great country. But when the matter was understood and the vast difference between Chinese and other immigrants comprehended, the republicans in the east were and are with us. Democrats make a great cry about their opposition to the Chinese. It is for nothing but effect, and I believe if they could gain ten votes by it, every one of them would be for Chinese immigration. We all know how democrats hate the negroes (I call them negroes because that is what Fred Douglas calls them), and who ever saw a democrat who was not willing to swear that he was the best friend the negro ever had, and if he had his way about it he would give him two votes instead of one. [Laughter.]

Now, I have talked longer than I ought with so hoarse a voice, but I feel it is a cause good enough to die for. We offer you the ticket. [A voice: "Hurrah for Cleveland."] Yes, he needs hurrahing for. He is the sickest democrat of the lot, and I shouldn't be surprised if he would abdicate and fall into the ranks of Harrison.

After making an eloquent appeal for the nominees, the speaker concluded amid clapping of hands and cheers. The band struck up an inspiring air, after which the glee club rendered a campaign song, and with three rousing cheers for Harrison and Morton the audience dispersed.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were passed at last week's meeting of Myrtle lodge, Knights of Pythias:

Myrtle lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 31, learns with regret of the death of the estimable wife of our brother, O. Parker, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Parker our lodge loses the friendly sympathy of a good woman and our brother the irreparable loss of a noble and true hearted wife.

Resolved, That Myrtle lodge No. 31 extends to brother Parker its sympathy in this hour of his bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the lodge, and a copy be sent to Brother Parker and that they be published in the papers of this city.

F. A. MANGOLD, C. C.
J. R. WILSON, K. of R. and S.

The authorities for the past few days have been looking for one J. W. Ritter, a carpenter who left the city suddenly on June 27th for parts unknown. Ritter was in partnership with another carpenter, and the two did a general contracting business. A short time ago they received a portion of the money for two contracts on which they had been working. The amount, which was something over $1,200, was deposited to the firm's credit in one of the banks. On Wednesday after the banks had closed the partner learned that Ritter had left the city, and had taken a large sum of money. At first he did not think that he had drawn out all the money in the bank, but on Thursday morning he found that the entire sum placed to the firm's credit had been taken. Ritter's present whereabouts are unknown, as he left no clue behind him.

On the night of June 28th three horses were stolen from the Martin-McGovney pasture immediately east of the city. The animals belonged to a party which had camped near the reservoir. A man had been sitting out early in the evening, and the tracks in the morning plainly showed that they had been cut. A woman who was sleeping in one of the tents thinks that the horses must have been taken about midnight as she heard them running by the tent towards the gate leading from the pasture into the lane. Soon after the horses had passed she thought she heard a man walking by the tent. The police have no clue to the guilty parties, but postal cards containing a description of the horses have been sent to all the neighboring postoffices.

A largely attended meeting of the democrats of Monument was held Saturday evening in the Grand Army hall for the purpose of organizing a Cleveland and Thurman club. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. Mr. G. W. Musser was elected chairman and Mr. J. N. Duffy secretary. It was voted unanimously to organize a Cleveland and Thurman club. The following officers were elected: President, O. P. Jackson; first vice president, E. P. McElroy; second vice president, David McShane; secretary, J. N. Duffy. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws which will be submitted at the next meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. G. W. Musser, O. P. Jackson, V. E. Rouse and O. M. Howard of this city.

Schneider & Gardner are now handling an extensive line of carriages, buggies, surreys and phaetons, at their factory on East Huerfano street between Tejon and Cascade. Their stock includes some of the vehicles manufactured by the Favorite Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which has acquired a wide reputation on account of the superiority of its buggies and carriages. The prices at which the firm are selling their stock are difficult to beat and the fullest satisfaction is guaranteed.

The Western Coal and Mining company, of Kansas, has filed a statement with the county clerk showing that the principal office of the company will hereafter be located in this city and that Mr. J. B. Carnes will have the sole management of its affairs here.

Twelve cents per pound seems to be the average price which El Paso county sheep men are receiving for this season's clip. Several choice clips however have been disposed of at a slight advance over the regular price.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

A Young Man from Ohio Who Has Won Fame and Wealth.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 25.—William Dean Howells is said to be the foremost American novelist of the day. He is the fashion. It is the mode to read him and admire him, notwithstanding many critics, and many who are not critics, assert that there is nothing in his stories. There is "nothing" in them, if by "nothing" is meant the absence of the exciting and extraordinary. He deliberately defied the old superstition that a novel, to be interesting, must be based on the unusual and awful; must depict characters and phases of life not common; must have villains of high degree and angels of the most angelic type.

He has demonstrated what everybody knows, but what writers are prone to ignore or forget—that it is not so much what is said as the manner of saying it that makes success in literature. Howells' strength is style. It is masterful. As a young lady of very moderate intellectual caliber said after reading one of his romances: "Why, these characters are not a bit like the people in books. I have known just such folks in real life, often."

He has a gift for texture and details. A page of one of his stories may be devoted to telling how his heroine sits down, but if we are fond of the young lady we are content to put in that length of time on her manner of taking a seat. Anyhow, one doesn't read Mr. Howells' stories just to "see how they turn out." Frequently there isn't much "turn out" to them; but they interest the reader to the last word. Not madly, as do the fiery yarns of Ouida, the gory adventures of Horseback Rider Haggard, or the weird tales of Stevenson, but pleasantly and beneficially. Assuredly our time is not wasted in reading Howells, for he is a study in style and good English. The old school master who said he only read the first and last chapters of a novel—the first to get acquainted with the man and the girl upon whom the man's heart was set; the last, to see whether he got her or not—would not read Howells at all.

Howells' system is naturalism, which is the very reverse of what is called realism, for the reason that it deals with the wholesome and true, and not the excrescences of life. He is the herald of the new school of fiction for which the world is believed to be getting ready—the clean school whose disciples care less and less for intricate plots, thrilling episodes and terrific encounters, which were wont to curdle the blood of our predecessors. Even the English say that the novel of the "sweetness and light" is the novel of the future.

In the summer of 1861, when the late civil war was but fairly begun, Mr. Howells came to New York from Ohio with the laudable intention of going into metropolitan journalism as a career. His father was a printer and editor of a country paper, and he was brought up to understand the awful mysteries of a printing office. It was but natural that he should have it in him to write. Before coming to New York he had attained the distinction of doing editorial work on The Cincinnati Commercial and Columbus State Journal, and had lifted up his voice in song within the respectable covers of The Atlantic Monthly. He was then 24.

His first incursion into the New York press was in the form of an article entitled "Italian Politics," published in The Times and paid for with a five dollar note. The young man had his eye on an Italian consulship at the time and got it, from President Lincoln. When he became United States consul at Venice, one youthful dream was realized. The lady whom he married, also an Ohioan, was engaged to him then, and went over the sea alone to marry him later.

Howells returned to this country after the expiration of his term of office, still full of a desire to go into metropolitan journalism. But the fates had fixed it that he wasn't to spend his life in that thankless business. He became editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and a literary life opened before him, the past fifteen years of which have been devoted almost entirely to the production of novels. "Their Wedding Journey" and "A Chance Acquaintance" laid the foundation of his fame.

An old friend says of him that the young poet, who was proud to get any coin for his poems, the young writer for the press whose ambition did not go beyond a petty salary, is able as a novelist to command terms which have never been equaled by any other American member of his craft, and never exceeded by more than half a dozen of his fellow craftsmen in other countries. He is a renowned literary figure, yet he wrote a play which he had trouble in finding a manager to bring out, and which was not a success when it was brought out.

The published portraits of Howells usually make him look foggy and heavy—sleepy, if not stupid. Sleepy he probably is sometimes, but stupid never. Not quite of medium height, he is compactly built, and as the years go by is acquiring what Oscar Wilde describes as "that stateliness of figure which the vulgar call stoutness." And he is getting frosted on head and lip. His eyes are bright, humorous and expressive.

Mr. Howells has children. One of his daughters is now almost grown. He lives in Boston, in that part known as the Back Bay extension, on what is called "the Milldam." It is a red brick house with brown stone trimmings. In short, within and without it is Silas Lapham's house. Those who are familiar with it say it isn't particularly bookish. In comfort it suggests the banker or merchant rather than the literary man. At the back, on the second floor, the author has his studio, the windows of which overlook Charles river, Bunker Hill monument and the tops of the buildings of Harvard college. By the way, Mr. Howells is not a college graduate. His education is firm and fine, nevertheless.

His diversion is floriculture. He has splendid beds of flowers and attends to them himself. He works from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., dining at 2 p. m., and devotes the remainder of the day to doing whatever he wishes to do. He writes about 1,000 or 1,500 words a day, and with this stint can turn out two novels and various smaller productions in the course of a year. He is a careful reviser, frequently rewriting every word in dozens of pages.

The typical literary man, as he was popularly depicted, and as he frequently was, uncertain as to morals and money, has been lost in Mr. Howells. He seems to have none of those dubious possessions classed charitably under the head of "eccentricities of genius." Common sense, modesty, practical thrift and steadfast industry are his characteristics. In the gospel of work he has the stanchest faith, and proves his faith as he goes along. Neither does he rejoice in any of the cant of the profession. He neither talks nor acts foolishness, which is in itself a great service to the world. He is distinguished for not having moods.

EBBON OLIVER.

A recent issue of the Denver Republican contained a statement of the salaries of Colorado postmasters, and the receipts of the offices of the presidential rank, as gathered from the annual adjustment of salaries made by the salary and allowance division of the postmaster general's office. The salary of the postmaster in this city has been increased from $2,500 to $2,300, and that of the postmaster at Manitou from $1,400 to $1,500. The gross receipts of the Colorado Springs office for the last fiscal year were $20,906.19, an increase of $4,258 over the previous year. The gross receipts of the Manitou office were $3,529.79, an increase over the preceding year of $8.83.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners were in session Tuesday and passed the day in examining and allowing bills. The following bills were allowed:

Turner & Gately, road work	$ 50 00
James Starr, road work	9 00
James Starr, stone	5 00
Consolidated Stationery Co., stationery	8 70
Reuben Berrey, county superintendent's fees	85 60
Reuben Berrey, same	128 85
Reuben Berrey, same	128 50
John Courter, work	15 00
A. G. Hill, road work	22 50
Mrs. Mary Stanley, matron's salary	47 50
R. Hillhouse, supplies	2 80
E. C. Baker, labor	23 15
N. O. Johnson, supplies	19 45
Rose Bros.' livery	2 00
Bacon & Carr, livery	1 00
F. E. Dow, supplies	3 00
George Sleeman, work	34 25
A. Dixon, work	122 30
D. L. Welch, work	19 70
John Morris Co., stationery	56 00
L. Hall, fees	11 90
John Clegborn, fees	6 75
David McShane, road work	243 87
O. D. Brown, road viewing	5 00
E. C. Bartlett, labor	10 00
John Gates, road viewing	8 00
Callaway & Stark, meat	93 05
Newton Lumber Co., lumber	44 40
A. G. Hill, road work	10 50
E. Blodworth, road work	10 50
Matt France, road viewing	5 30
E. J. Eaton, cash advanced	6 20
Gowdy & Andrew, printing	1 00
W. Lennox, coal	20 15
T. A. Murphy, labor	2 90
Colorado Telephone Co., rent	12 00
Giddings Bros. & Wilbur, supplies	39 00
Colorado Springs Gas & Coke Co., light	18 90
H. C. Childs, lumber	53 51
J. F. Catlogue, road work	23 50
A. Pettibone, supplies	15 75
J. S. Patterson, road work	37 00
George English, witness fees	4 00
A. B. Talcott, road work	3 00
Gazette Printing Co., printing	83 60
A. G. Lewis, juror fees	2 50
B. D. Lake, same	2 50
W. H. Rogers, same	2 50
G. A. French, same	2 50
W. V. Hector, same	2 50
W. A. Davis, same	2 50
J. S. Lyckraft, road work	13 50
Gazette Printing Co., printing	196 72
W. H. D. Merrill, supplies	1 20
Len Jackson, sheriff's fees	26 25
John Morris Co., stationery	3 68
Joseph Dozier, supplies	7 00
J. M. Cravens, labor	1 00
W. H. D. Merrill, plumbing	5 45
El Paso Electric Co., light	11 90
Kenney & Ord, meals for jury	4 55

Under Sheriff Saxton returned from Buena Vista Tuesday afternoon having in custody Oscar Crawford, who was arrested at that place on Monday afternoon for stealing three horses from a pasture in the eastern part of the city last Thursday night. When Crawford was arrested he was driving one of the horses in a buggy, which together with the harness, he claimed to have borrowed from W. A. Dibbon of this city. The other two horses were found in a livery stable where Crawford had taken them on arriving in that city. As he endeavored to sell the buggy and harness he can be held for stealing them also. He will probably be given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Snider next Monday morning.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, has furnished us with the following weather record for the week ending June 27th: Highest temperature, 89° on the 27th; lowest temperature, 37° on the 22nd; highest daily mean temperature, 67° on the 26th and 27th; lowest daily mean temperature 58° on the 22nd; weekly mean temperature 62.2°. Prevailing direction of the wind, south. Clearest days 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Cloudiest days 24th and 25th.

Mr. John Campbell, the local attorney of the Rock Island railroad, has begun condemnation proceeding against three parties for the right of way through their property. It was thought that four suits would have to be brought, but before beginning proceedings one of them was compromised. The limited number of the condemnation suits speaks volumes for the ability of Right-of-Way Agent Doty and the liberality of the Rock Island company.

Mr. Thacher, of the Appalachian club of New England, with his wife and Miss Freeman of Boston, visited the Peak last week. A carriage took them to Seven Lakes, from thence they went to the summit by burros. On their return to the Lakes the party took saddle horses of Walker's Bear Creek stables and came down Bear creek canon.

No route to the summit of Pike's Peak affords more advantages to the tourist than the Seven Lakes route. The addition of Walker's stable at the mouth of Bear creek makes it possible to ascend by wagon and see the beauties of the Cheyenne toll road, then descending over the Bear Creek trail on horses affords an entire change of scenery.

The Society of Christian Endeavor of the Congregational church held its regular semi-annual meeting on Sunday evening and elected the following officers: President, M. C. Hale; vice-president, Miss Gertie Crissey; secretary, R. C. Atkinson; treasurer, Miss Lulu McGovney; members of the union committee, Miss Jessie Rowe, F. R. Hastings.

Mrs. Viola Frost Mixer, of Chicago, better known in Colorado Springs as Miss Lizzie Frost, is visiting her relatives in this city. She is accompanied by Miss Fannie E. Hiatt, an accomplished pianist of Chicago.

Mr. C. E. Gardner has leased Mr. S. N. Nye's cottage at Cascade and will occupy it with his family during the summer.

COLORADO CITY.

A Creditable and Successful Observance of the National Holiday.

The Fourth at Colorado City dawned clear and beautiful, and early and active preparations were made to fittingly observe the day. The reports of innumerable firecrackers greeted the rising sun, and the smoke and smell of burning powder on Colorado avenue rivaled those adjuncts to the historic tragedy at Lexington. In accordance with the previously arranged programme, a procession formed at the corner of Colorado avenue and West First street at nine o'clock in the morning. It was headed by the Colorado City cornet band, which furnished excellent music during the day and in fact made a remarkable showing considering that they had been practicing as an organization less than a week.

Nearly all the business houses of the city were closed from an early hour in the forenoon until four o'clock in the evening. Several of the local industries were represented in the procession, which was otherwise composed of city officials, the fire department, large numbers of private carriages, and—most attractive of all—the grand car bearing young ladies representing the states and territories of the union. Dr. S. T. Bussey, of Colorado Springs, deserves particular credit for the success of this feature of the procession. He transformed an ordinary hay rack on wheels into a gorgeous car of state. Every part of the vehicle was profusely and tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and it formed a pageant in itself.

The line of march extended along Colorado avenue to Love's grove, in the western outskirts, where there had been prepared an immense barbecue. Roast meats of all kinds and other essentials to a palatable dinner were served to all free of charge.

Prof. J. M. Jackson, the orator of the day, delivered an eloquent and forcible oration, which aroused much enthusiasm and evoked merited applause. Mr. J. A. Cochran, editor of the News, and others briefly addressed the crowd.

For some reason, presumably the heat, the majority of the races arranged for did not come off. The only event of interest under this head was a race between two burros, one belonging to Mr. Alvin Stump and the other the property of Mr. Henry Coby. It was not a very fast race, but Mr. Stump's animal won easily amidst great excitement. Time, not recorded.

Mr. F. E. Clark, marshal of the day, did himself credit, and the best of order was maintained. In every respect the affair was a success, and the citizens who exerted themselves to make it so are deserving of the highest praise. About $250 was expended, $100 of which was appropriated by the council and the remainder subscribed by citizens.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks from the brow of the mesa north of town, and the festivities of the day were concluded with a ball by the Adams Hose company at the Adams block. A large number were in attendance, and a neat sum was realized from the sale of tickets. It will be devoted to the purchase of uniforms for the hose company.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending July 5, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

Matthew Kennedy, trustee to Frank White, trustee, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk 1; lts 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 8, 9 and 10, blk 2, Boulder Heights add No. 1 .... $

Frank White, trustee, to S. V. Lewis, lts 1, 2 and 3, blk 1, Boulder Heights add No. 1 1800

G. A. Loomis to S. F. Jackson, lt 6, blk 2, Loomis' add 200

E. A. Colburn to Martha Ann Dozier, lts 1 and 2, Colburn's sub-d of blk 241 in add No. 1 ....

Clara E. Parker to Oscar Parker, lt 11 and w 10 ft of lt 10, blk 275, add 1 ....

J. A. Hayes, jr., to Margaret E. D. Hayes; n hf of lt 9, all of lt 10 and part of lt 11, blk K, Colorado Springs Co's add 5 ....

Omer Palmer to James P. Curtiss, lt 23 and pt of lts 24 and 25; Haynes' add 1300

Wm. H. Goshen to Jas. Minon, lt 5, blk 2, Goshen's sub-d of blk 252, add 1 250

E. J. Eaton to F. G. Rowe, e hf of s hf of ne qr of sw qr of sec 17 tp 14 s r 66 w ....

Colorado Springs Co. to J. W. Kellogg, part of ne qr of ne qr of nw qr sec 17, tp 14 s r 66 w 264

Colorado Springs Co. to Matt Kennedy, trustee, pt of se qr of sw qr of sw qr of sec 8, tp 14 s r 66 w ....

Matt Kennedy, trustee, to Colorado Springs Co., lts 13 to 24 inclusive, blk 1, Boulder Heights add No. 1 ....

Matt Kennedy, trustee, to Ashley Stables, lts 10, 11 and 12, blk 1, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18 blk 2, Boulder Heights add No. 1 ....

Matt Kennedy, trustee to C. C. Dickey, lts 7, 8 and 9 blk 1, lts 7, 13, 14 and 15 blk 2, Boulder Heights add No. 1 ....

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

The West Colorado Springs Co. to Wm Fowler, lts 1 and 2, blk 41 100

COLORADO CITY.

J. E. Thedinga to D. F. Burson, lts 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, blk 119, Stump's add ....

E. C. Rogers to J. H. Black, undivided hf interest in lots 19 and 21, blk 186 ....

FOUNTAIN PROPERTY.

The Fountain Town and Improvement Co., to Cora C. Paxton, lts 1 and 2, blk 17, Reed's 2d add 275

GLEN PARK PROPERTY.

W. F. Thompson to Glen Park association, part of sections 5 and 8, tp 12, s r 67 w ....

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

George Howard to Eliza C. D. Zook and Carrie A. Greenough, lt 6, blk 13, Reed's add 50

The Green Mountain Town and Improvement Co. to F. C. Morgan, lt 4, blk 4 200

The Green Mountain Town and Improvement Co. to Annie Conroy, lts 11 and 12, blk 2 4

COUNTRY.

O. S. Loomis to A. E. Ames, sw qr of sw qr and 141½ feet off s side of nw qr of sw qr of sec 7, tp 16 s, r 65 w 77:32

Lizzie B. Bruening to J. H. Bruening, part of se qr of ne qr of sec 25, tp 14 s, r 67 w ....

F. G. Rowe to E. J. Eaton, und one fourth int in nw qr of ne qr of sec 6, tp 14 s, r 67 w ....

Emily E. Lawton to F. A. Perkins and L. C. Perkins, undivided 3d interest in s hf of se qr of sec 15; ne qr and e hf of se qr of sec 22; ne qr and nw qr of se qr of sec 27; sw qr of nw qr and w hf of sw qr of sec 26; also an undivided 3d interest in undivided hf of se qr of sec 25, all in tp 16, s r 67 w ....

Martha Drake to H. S. Ervay et al, part of sw qr of nw qr of sec 12, and se qr of ne qr of sec 11, tp 14, s r 67 w 16,000

E. B. Laver to Mrs. Louise Strang, sw qr of sw qr of sec 13, tp 11 r 67 w 60

J. H. Vorhes and F. A. Vorhes, e hf of ne qr of sec 29; nw qr and w hf of ne qr of sec 28; s hf and ne qr of nw qr and sw qr and w hf of nw qr of se qr of sec 21; also part of nw qr of sw qr of sec 28, containing ten acres more or less 10,000

Wm. Sweet and to Charlotte A. West, se qr of sw qr of sec 33, tp 15, s r 65 w ....

J. B. Carnes, trustee, et al to Western Coal & Mining Co., sec 10; also n hf of sw qr and n hf of sw qr of sec 14; also n hf and ne qr of se qr of sec 15, all in tp 14, s r 65 w, and also sw qr of sec 18, tp 14, s r 64 w, containing 1320 acres more or less 52,000

On Sunday morning about half-past nine o'clock Peter Bolger, a stone mason, who has been working on the new hotel at Cascade, was killed while attempting to board the east-bound Midland suburban train. Bolger, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, attempted to get on the rear car when the train was in motion, about 500 yards below the station. The train men as soon as they perceived his condition and intention shouted to him to keep away from the cars, but he did not heed their warning. He made an effort to get on the front platform of the rear car as it passed him, but was thrown under the car, the hind wheels of which passed over his legs near the instep and almost severed them. The unfortunate man was removed to the Midland hospital in this city as soon as possible. The physicians who were summoned found it necessary to amputate both legs, but the shock had so exhausted his system that he died soon after the operation had been performed. Bolger was about 35 years old, and has relatives living in St. Louis who were informed of his death as soon as it occurred. Word was received from them to send the body to St. Louis for interment.

Thursday June 28 three horses were stolen from a pasture in the eastern part of the city of which mention was made in Saturday's issue of the GAZETTE. No clue could be found of the direction which the thief or thieves had taken though it was supposed that the horses had been driven towards the east. City Marshal Dana had a number of postal cards printed giving a description of the horses which he mailed to the officers in all the neighboring towns. Monday evening he received a telegram from Hugh Crymble, sheriff of Chaffee county, to the effect that he had arrested the thief, and had the horses and a buggy which it is supposed he stole from another place. Under Sheriff Saxton left in the evening to bring the prisoner to this city. He was accompanied by Mr. Barney Hinkley the owner of the horses, who only reached this city from Nebraska a few days before the stealing. A reward of $50 was offered for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the property.

In accordance with the call of the chairman another meeting was held at the city hall Monday afternoon of those interested in organizing a branch of the Colorado Humane society in this city. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to solicit names for membership reported 100 names. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following board of trustees: Mrs. F. B. Hill, Mrs. M. F. Hamp, Mrs. Duncan Bell, Mrs. John Curr, Miss Touzalin and Messrs. E. A. Colburn, G. R. Buckman, F. B. Hill and B. W. Steele. This board will elect the officers of the society from among its own members and will report a constitution and by-laws for the society. The organization will work under the articles of incorporation of the Colorado Humane society.

Tuesday morning a man entered the house at No. 330 South Tejon street while the occupants were in the yard and stole a silver watch and chain which had been left on the top of the piano in the sitting room.

Willis Sweet, formerly editor of the Mountaineer and who is well known in Colorado Springs, was a delegate to the Chicago convention from Idaho, and was a member of the committee on resolutions.

McShane, Clough & Moore, the sewerage contractors began work on the sewerage system near the outlet yesterday afternoon with a force of about twenty men.

BASE BALL.

Two Well Played Games on Wednesday Morning and Afternoon.

The lovers of base ball had the pleasure of witnessing two fine exhibitions of the national game on Wednesday. The Denver Five Points are by far the best club which has visited this city this season. They have a number of good players, and in Bates they have as promising a young pitcher as can be found anywhere. Both games were well contested, and proved very interesting. When the home club carried off the honors in the morning contest, their admirers felt confident that they would do so in the afternoon, but in the latter game Bates pitched with telling effect, and the local players were completely at his mercy. However the score remained even until the "fatal eighth" when by a succession of miserable errors and the punching of a few hits the visitors scored five runs and won the game. The games abounded in brilliant plays on both sides, DeWitt surprised his friends by his performances with the stick and it is now expected that he will soon develop into a veritable slugger. The following is the summarized score of the morning game and the detailed score of the afternoon contest.

MORNING GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Five Points	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	—5
Colorado Springs	2	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	—12

Two base hits—Everett, Smith, England, Fitzgerald.
Three base hit—F. McMahon.
Passed Balls—Pink 1.
Earned runs—Five Points 1, Colorado Springs 4.
Bases on balls—Off Marton 4, off McMahon 1.
Struck out—By Marton 12, by F. McMahon 9.
Double play—M. Laughlin to Reed.
Hit by pitched ball—Marton 2.
Umpire—Kelly.

AFTERNOON GAME

COLORADO SPRINGS	AB.	R.	BH	PO	A	E
W. J. McMahon, c	4	0	0	10	1	0
F. McMahon, p. t	4	1	1	1	1	0
Smith, 2d b	4	0	1	1	2	2
Lynch, 3d b	4	0	1	4	3	0
Ferguson, p	4	0	1	0	4	0
Fitzgerald, 1st b	3	0	0	10	1	2
Hunter, c f	3	0	0	0	0	1
England, l f	4	0	0	1	1	0
De Witt, s s	3	1	1	0	1	1
Total		2	5	27	14	6

FIVE POINTS	AB.	R.	BH	PO.	A.	E.
Pink, l f	4	2	1	1	0	0
M. McLaughlin, 2d b	4	1	1	4	2	1
A. McLaughlin, s. s	4	2	2	0	0	0
Everett, c	4	0	0	9	6	1
Marton, p. t	4	0	2	2	1	0
Reed, 1st b	4	1	0	11	0	1
Nichols, 3d b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Bates, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Wells, c f	3	1	1	0	0	0
Total		7	8	27	12	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado Springs	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Five Points	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	—7

Three base hits—Bates, M. McLaughlin.
Double plays—F. McMahon, Fitzgerald and Smith.
Earned runs—Five Points 2, Colorado Springs 1.
Struck out—By Ferguson 5, by Bates 12.
Hit by pitched ball—Ferguson 1.
Passed balls—W. J. McMahon 1, Everett 3.
Umpire—Kelly.

The umpiring of Kelly was the best ever witnessed on the local grounds, and was quite impartial. A number of his decisions were heartily applauded.

Mr. C. Osgood, of New York, who is stopping at The Antlers, gave a picnic to a party of seventeen at Monument Park on Wednesday. An elegant lunch was served in the park by Mr. C. W. Collins, the efficient head waiter of The Antlers.

It is estimated that 2500 people went to Green Mountain Falls on Wednesday. A delightful day was passed, a fine favorite picnic ground, and the ladies of St. Ann's Catholic church will realize a handsome sum from the proceeds of their excursion.

The Colorado Springs club will play a return game with the Pueblo club at Pueblo next Sunday. On next Tuesday afternoon the two clubs will play in this city. A game is scheduled for the 4th inst. in this city between the local and the Golden clubs.

The College Park conservatory made a very elaborate display of fireworks from the summit of Pike's Peak between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The display consisted of several dozen Roman candles and rockets, and other combustibles. The exhibit was a fine one and was greatly enjoyed by those who witnessed it.

Sells Bros.' circus visited the city yesterday, and exhibited to large crowds both in the afternoon and evening. The menagerie is quite complete and includes many rare zoological curiosities. The ring performance was considerably above the average of those which have been given in this city by other circuses. Sells Bros. have introduced several new features into their show which add to the interest of the performances.

On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the timber in Queens canon, a couple of miles above Glen Eyrie. It raged furiously Wednesday and yesterday, and has apparently covered a large area. It is thought that the fire can only be extinguished by a heavy shower. It is not known how the conflagration started, but it is supposed that a fire balloon which was sent up from Colorado City on Tuesday night, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction dropped into the timber before the fire had been extinguished.

The real estate firm of Dwine & McIntyre has been dissolved. As the notice of the third page of this issue will show, Mr. McIntyre will continue the business at No. 0 North Tejon street. Mr. McIntyre is well known in Colorado Springs, having resided here for several years past. He has a large circle of acquaintances and is fully informed regarding all the business interests and enterprises of the city. He is prepared to buy and sell real estate on commission, and to give careful and prompt attention to the collection of rents, interest, etc. He also represents insurance companies whose assets aggregate $50,000,000 and is thoroughly qualified to do a general real estate and insurance business.

The county commissioners were in session yesterday, all the members of the board being present. At the request of the Midland and Pike's Peak Toll Road company the county surveyor was directed to inspect the toll road as far as completed. The butcher's bond of C. S. Ryan was examined and approved. The names of several citizens from whom the veniremen for grand and petit jurors will be drawn were selected. The road petition of W. T. Roberts and others for a new road commencing at the northeast corner of section 30, township 13, range 65 west and running thence westerly six miles was rejected. The following bills were audited and allowed:

Aaron Bailey, janitor	$21 50
E. Ferris, supplies	19 08
E. G. Perkins, assessor's fees	500 00
E. J. Eaton, stationery	3 85
J. S. Duckcraft, road viewing	24 50
Thos. Shideler, justice fees	10 00
A. A. McGovney, cash advanced	130 70
G. S. Barnes & Son, supplies	14 15
Colorado Springs Gas & Coke Co., light	14 10
C. E. Burkee, supplies	19 45
J. B. Severy, county judge fees	15 40
W. S. Strickler, witness fees	2 50
B. F. Mittell, same	2 50
E. Robert, juror's fees	2 50
G. P. Fowler, same	2 50
F. I. Wells, same	2 50
Z. B. Pierce, same	2 50
Otis Hemick, same	2 50
B. F. Rusted, same	2 50

Company A has its regular semi-annual shoot on the grounds west of the Monument on Wednesday morning. Each member of the company has five shots at 100 and five shots at 200 yards. The score represents the best of a possible fifty. Rosen's Atkinson for the second time carried off the first prize, a gold medal. William Barcroft won the medal in class A, and Dow that in class B, and they tied in class C. The following is the detailed score furnished by Captain Saxton:

CLASS A

Atkinson, J	42
Bair, Geo	36
Barcroft, Wm	39
Southcotte, Geo	29
St. John, W. B	26
St. John, J. C	28
Witner, C	31
Johnson, Nelson	34
Tibbits, A. R	31
Martin, W	23

CLASS B

Saxton, Wm	29
Barcroft, A. L	25
Dow, H	29
St. John, Elmer	26

CLASS C

Knox, A	24
Chute, A. B	20
Truex, B. H	31
Truex, F. W	14
Arnold, John	32
Ripley, F. L	25
Honeyman, Wm	30
Bell, Geo	14

Quite an exciting episode of Thursday morning was a runaway which occurred on Tejon street just after the circus parade. A horse attached to a carriage became frightened and dashed down the crowded thoroughfare. The following the procession were a number of cowboys from the round up which has been working near the city for some days. One of the boys seeing the horse start spurred his horse and followed in hot pursuit, at the time during his flight. When opposite the south park he by a skillful throw he managed to rope the frightened animal and brought him to the ground. We do not learn the young fellow's name but it was a brave act and probably saved some one from injury or death. Neither the horse nor vehicle was damaged.

A Worth Object.

Students of St. Francis hospital from March 1st to July 1st, 1888. Patients for whom fees was received, 2, patients for whom no fee was received, 29, to a number of patients, 7. As those who were unable to pay were obliged to remain longer the number of poor patients in the hospital during the above period was always much larger than that of those for whom compensation was received.

To secure means to carry on their work for the relief of the suffering sick, and to enable them to pay the indebtedness on their new hospital, the sisters intend to solicit some contributions in the city in a few days. Relying on former kindnesses they are confident that they will not ask in vain.

SISTER ALBERTA, Supr.
COLORADO SPRINGS, July 5, 1888.

There was a large attended meeting of the members of the Congregational church held for the purpose of considering the plans for the new church. The building committee reported the amounts of the various bids which had been submitted, and on motion that of Joseph Dozier of $23,726 was accepted. The committee were authorized to close a contract with Mr. Dozier so that work upon the structure could begin early in the fall. Mr. Dozier's contract does not include the glass, seats or heating apparatus, but it is estimated that these fixtures will cost $4500 additional.

STATE NEWS.

There are now over 400 convicts in the state penitentiary.

Durango was visited by quite an extensive conflagration on the morning of the fourth.

Track laying is progressing westward on the Rock Island at the rate of three miles a day.

The number of cattle in Bent county, it is stated, has fallen off 40 per cent during the past two years.

At a meeting of the state board of medical examiners held on Wednesday Dr. O. W. Cox was elected president.

The total deposits at the Denver mint for June from Colorado were $127,371.58 of which $998.23 were silver, and $26,373.35 gold.

A train of eighteen cars, loaded with steel rails, was recently started from the Colorado Coal and Iron works at Pueblo to Washington territory. This is the first shipment of steel rails ever made to the Pacific coast west of the Missouri.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

News Items from the Queen of Summer Resorts.

Mr. A. Frank, a merchant of St. Louis, is at The Mansions with his family.

Mr. B. C. Stream, an extensive importer of hair goods, is at the Manitou house.

The summit of Pike's Peak was visited by more than one hundred people on the Fourth.

Mr. William Campbell and family, of New York, will spend the summer at The Mansions.

Mrs. E. F. Bowen of Zanesville, Ohio, is at Manitou Springs and will remain during the summer.

Mr. E. L. McGraw, Chicago, manager for Allen & Ginter, tobacco manufacturers is at the Barker.

Mr. Henry L. Chapin, the Denver jeweler, registered at the Manitou yesterday. His wife accompanied him.

Mr. J. Rittenberick, traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific railway, is making a short sojourn at the City.

Mr. W. A. Shelton, of Kansas City, was among the pilgrims from the City house to the summit of Pike's Peak yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Hays and her daughter Anna, Miss V. C. and Mr. Louis B. Hays, of Pittsburg, Pa., will remain during the season at the Barker.

Mr. E. Struby, of the firm of Struby, Eshbrook & Co., wholesale grocers of Denver, is at The Mansions with his wife, three children and nurse.

On the Fourth inst. the Barker house was entertaining, according to actual count 70 per cent more guests than on the corresponding day last year.

Mrs. C. T. Stevens, wife of a prominent real estate and banking man of Boston, is at the Barker with her daughter. They will remain several weeks.

Miss Jessie Howard, of St. Louis, a number of whose relatives have been sojourning at the City, joined them on the Fourth, and will remain during the season.

Mr. Jesse Wood and Miss Ella McKay, of Denver, and Miss Myrtle and Miss Nellie Martin, of Wilson, Mo., were among the arrivals at the Buxton on the Fourth.

Beginning with to-day Superintendent W. S. Smiley, of the Iron Springs company, will furnish hot iron water daily to each of the leading hotels of Manitou.

Messrs. W. Donaldson, of Philadelphia, and August Purcy, of New York, who have been stopping at the Iron Springs for several weeks, have left for a short sojourn at Estes Park.

The usual large crowd of excursionists visited Manitou on the Fourth. The iron spring pavilion seemed to be the center of attraction, and during the afternoon the roadway near it was constantly blocked with carriages.

Mr. N. S. Strause of the immense tobacco manufacturing firm of Strause & Bro., who have establishments in several places in the east and southeast, registered at the Barker on the Fourth.

Mr. Morgan Jones, president of the Fort Worth & Denver, and Mr. William Nicholas, president of the Commercial bank of St. Louis, with his two daughters, arrived in a special car on Wednesday and have apartments at the City.

A party of Pueblo ites, composed of A. S. Dwight, W. H. Aldridge, L. C. Mannheim, J. P. Mathewson and C. A. Warfield, left the Barker hotel early on the morning of the Fourth and decorated the cap on the top of Pike's Peak.

Mr. H. Kroucs, of Garnett, Kas., arrived at the Barker yesterday and will remain several weeks. Mr. Kroucs spent some time at the Barker last summer. He says Manitou is the finest summer resort he knows anything about.

The unlimited water supply is the most valuable possessing Manitou now enjoys. Hose are kept playing constantly on the streets and lawns, and the consequence is that while the surrounding country is sweltering and dusty, Manitou is cool and pleasant and its atmosphere pure and refreshing.

Mr. J. J. Kingsbury and wife and Mr. L. Bom and family members of the New Orleans party, left on the Fourth for their homes in the south, after enjoying themselves for a little over a week at the Iron Springs hotel. About half a dozen of the original party still remain at the Iron Springs.

Mr. C. A. Parks, president of the Commonwealth Loan & Trust company of Boston, has been sojourning several days at the Barker. Mr. Parks is not only delighted with the climate and scenery of Colorado, but is also impressed with its resources and business prospects. He contemplates organizing a banking institution in Manitou, and his scheme is meeting with ample encouragement among the business men of the town.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—SCOTT—At 119 South Cascade avenue, Monday evening, July 2, by the Rev. A. C. Peck, Mr. Frank Scott to Miss Bessie Scott, both of this city.

BORN.

WISHON—At Rolla, Mo., on June 27th, to the wife of W. W. Wishon, a daughter.

DIED.

MARTIN—In this city on the 1st inst., W. C. Martin, aged 34 years.

MCDONALD—In this city, on the 29th instant, William, son of M. and S. E. McDonald, aged 18 months.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. M. Stricker.
Vice President—Chauncey Calaway.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Lansing.
Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Walters, F. E. Baxter.
Round-Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, T. S. Lowe.
Foreman of the Round-Up—C. F. Eubanks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The members dues of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Lemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 5 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, ℔	30	@	35
Butter, ranch, ℔	22	@	25
Butter, eastern, ℔	15	@	20
Eggs, ranch, ℔ doz	25	@	30
Eggs, state, ℔ doz	20	@	25
Cabbage, Cala., ℔ cwt.	3 00	@	4 50
Onions, ℔	3½	@	5
Potatoes, ℔ cwt	2 25	@	3 00
Turnips, new ℔ cwt.	3 00	@	5 00
Chickens, live, ℔ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ℔ cwt	1 25	@	1 30
Chop	1 25	@	1 30
Wheat, ℔ cwt			1 75
Oats, ℔ cwt.	1 55	@	1 60
Bran, ℔ cwt.	1 40	@	1 45
Flour, ℔ cwt	2 10	@	2 65
Meal, ℔ cwt	2 00	@	2 20
Graham, ℔ cwt	2 40	@	2 60
Hay, (Colo.) ℔ ton	18 00	@	22 00
Hay (Kan.) ℔ ton	15 00	@	

GREEN FRUIT.

Strawberries, ℔ qt	25	@	35
Oranges, ℔ doz	15	@	75
Lemons, ℔ doz	30	@	40
Cherries, ℔ ℔	20	@	30
Bananas, ℔ doz	40	@	50

GREEN VEGETABLES.

Lettuce, ℔ doz	40	@	50
Radishes, ℔ doz	40	@	50
Onions, ℔ doz	25	@	40
Asparagus, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Rhubarb, ℔ ℔	3	@	5
Cauliflower, ℔ ℔	18	@	20
String Beans, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Green Peas, ℔ ℔	6	@	8
Tomatoes, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Spinach, ℔ ℔	3	@	5

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

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Public notice is hereby given, that the county commissioners of El Paso county, Colorado, will sit as a board of equalization for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, the second day of July, A. D., 1888, and continue in session as such board of equalization for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll, and equalizing the same, not less than three nor more than ten consecutive days, and for the purpose of equalizing said assessment roll they are empowered by law to increase, diminish, alter or correct any assessment or valuation.

That on Monday, the sixteenth day of July A. D., 1888, the said county commissioners will hold their second meeting as such board of equalization, continuing in session not less than two nor more than ten consecutive days, for the purpose of hearing complaints, only from those dissatisfied with the changes made in their assessments at the first meeting of said board, or otherwise, and to adjust said assessment roll as in their judgment is just and proper. Tax payers are notified that they must attend to their assessments at said second meeting.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 22, 1888.
E. J. EATON, County Clerk.
dw-f-23-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Sophie Herrman, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the first day of March, A. D., 1888, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1888, in book ninety-six (96), at page 385, convey to the undersigned as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then sheriff of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lots number three (3) and number four (4), in block two hundred and fifty-three (253), in Bott's Second addition to the town of Colorado City, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to E. C. D. Zook, of the promissory notes of the said Sophie Herrman of even date therewith for the principal sum of five hundred and thirty dollars ($530) with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable quarterly; and

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes according to the tenor and effect thereof, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal of said notes and the interest thereon, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time of payment of said notes has passed, and default has been made in the payment both of principal and interest thereon. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned Leonard Jackson, sheriff of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on the 6th day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. MCGOVNEY, Trustee.
LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Dated at Colorado Springs, July 6, 1888.
WF-7—

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Daily Gazette.

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Absolutely Pure.
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A those who wish a good reading paper should subscribe at once for the GAZETTE. From now on until the close of the Presidential Campaign it will contain all the political news from all sections of the country. Our arrangements for receiving this news are very complete and thorough. Besides containing the latest telegraphic news, it will contain special articles from some of the most prominent writers of the day. Every voter should have a copy of this paper. Mr. Taylor will take weekly subscriptions at 30 cents or monthly subscriptions for one dollar.

[illegible]

is the only Weekly published in the county containing all the latest telegraphic news. During the coming campaign we will try to give our readers a full account of all political happenings of each week, together with other choice telegraphic, miscellaneous and local news. No ranchman should be without this paper. The rates are: One year $1.50, six months, 75 cts, three months, 50 cts.

[illegible]

is the best equipped and most complete west of the Missouri river. Our facilities for doing first-class work at the shortest possible notice are first class in every respect.

THE BINDERY

is the best and most complete in the state. In it are employed some of the best workmen in the United States. The facilities for making fine blank books can not be surpassed anywhere. Any persons having sets of books of any kind which they would like to have bound in fine calf or Morocco binding, can have them bound at our bindery at Eastern Prices. As we are now making a specialty of this kind of work, parties wishing special binding in Levant, Persian and other fine leathers, should give in their orders. We carry a full line of Fancy Leathers, Cloths and Papers which we would be glad to show our patrons at any time. All old books rebound as good as new. Special attention given to the repairing of Photographic Albums. We also make a specialty of binding magazines, etc.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 28, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 11th, 1888, viz: Jay C. Rose and heir of Syntha Cope, deceased, D. S. No. 13,856, for the sw qr sec 1, tp 13, s r 70 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Baxter, of Fontanelle, El Paso county, Colorado; Joan Paterson, of Yankton Park postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.
wf-3-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

E. S. BATES & SON.
Dealers in
HARDWARE.
Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Builders' & Shelf Hardware.
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
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we-6-tf

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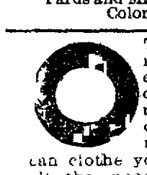
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PINE & RESAWED LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs.



The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things NOWADAYS, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
we-3-1y

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 21st day of July, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., the following described lands, viz:

160 acres, ne qr sec 16, township 11 s, range 65 w, minimum price per acre, $3 50, value of improvements, $196 50.

160 acres, nw qr sec 16, township 11 s, range 65 w.; minimum price per acre, $5 00, value of improvements, $184 25.

160 acres, sw qr sec 16, township 11 s, range 65 w; minimum price per acre, $5 50, value of improvements, $140 50.

160 acres, se qr sec 16, township 11 s, range 65 w; minimum price per acre, $4 00, value of improvements, $2,723 75.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as 160 acres—be the same more or less.

TERMS—Timbered lands, cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent. cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in Section 18, Act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such.

A. SAGENDORF,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.
wf-28-5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 22d, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 8th, 1888, at 9 a. m., viz: William H. Jones, pre D. S., No. 13,570, for the se qr ne qr, ne qr se qr, sec 32, and sw qr nw qr, and nw qr sw qr, sec 33, tp 15, r 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. N. Crabb, Geo. I. Phillips, C. S. Eutebin, Frank J. Warren; all of Fountain Postoffice, Colorado.

Also before the clerk of County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 9th, 1888, at 9 a. m., viz: John D. Clark, pre D. S., No. 13,215, for the nw qr, sec 26, tp 13 s, r 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles L. Smith, Benjamin F. Seymour, Harry W. Fursman, Wm. T. Roberts; all of Granger, Colorado.

Also before Clerk County Court, El Paso Co., Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on August 10th, 1888, at 9 a. m., viz: Harry O. D. McCauley, pre D. S., No. 10,969, for the s hf ne qr, and e hf se qr, sec 30, tp 13 s, r 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles L. Smith, B. F. Seymour, John Simmons, W. T. Roberts, and A. A. McBeth; all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WM. BAYARD, Register.
w-f-30-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 1, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 24, 1888, viz: Edward G. Hayes, pre D. S. No. L,518 for the ne qr sw qr w hf se qr, and se qr se qr, sec 33, tp 12, s, r 63 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen D. McDowell, William B. Brooks, William A. Pettey, Frank P. Eubank, all of Granger, Colorado.

Also before clerk of county court, El Paso County, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 25, 1888, viz: A. Elliott Hart, pre D. S. No. 11,517, for the se qr nw qr, sw qr ne qr, and e hf ne qr sec 32, tp 12, s, r 63, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. D. Eubank, of Elbert, Colorado; Albert Pettey, of Granger, Colorado, W. B. Brooks, of Granger, Colorado, J. L. Besore, of Granger, Colorado.

Also before clerk of county court, El Paso County, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 20th, 1888, viz: William S. Coon, pre. D. S., No. 11,610, for the sw qr, sec 6 tp 12, s, r 64, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew J. Stevenson, Dwight Seymour, Dudley De Lofimutt, W. H. Macomber; all of Eastonville, Colorado.

Also before clerk of county court El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 27th, 1888, viz: Elmer A. Turner, H. E., No 3,839, for the w hf ne qr, and n hf se qr, sec 2, tp 12, s, r 64, w, and that he will commute the same to cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James J. Eubank, L. C. Peabody, Frank Amidon, Henry Peabody; all of Eastonville, Colorado.

WM. BAYARD, Register.
w-f-16-6

MIDLAND SALOON.
Colorado City, Colo.
NO. P. ROHMAN, Proprietor.
we-9-tf